

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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FURTHER COMMUNIST PARTY GREETINGS TO HU YAOBANG

OW101634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--More communist parties in other countries have recently sent messages to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and Comrade Hu Yaobang, offering warm congratulations on his assumption of office as the chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

The messages expressed the belief that the CCP will certainly be able to lead the Chinese people in marching forward continuously and making China into a modernized power with high socialist civilization and ample socialist democracy.

The messages were sent by the international committee of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist League of Britain, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Peru (Red Fatherland).

LARGEST JOINT VENTURE SHOWS FIRST YEAR PROFIT

OW080824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--The foreign participants in the China-Schindler Elevator Co, Ltd will obtain a net profit of \$900,000, equivalent to 23 percent of their total investment, in the first year's business of the company. This was revealed by China-Schindler Elevator Co, Ltd today.

The company has been jointly operated by China Construction Machinery Corporation (CCMC), Swiss Schindler Holdings AG (Schindler) and Jardine Schindler (Far East) Holdings SA (JS), since July 5 last year. It has a total capital of \$16 million and a total staff of about 2,000. It is the largest of China's 23 joint ventures and the technology of its products is the most complicated.

In the first year, the company made a net profit of about \$14 million. Company sources said that 10 percent will be deducted from the total profit for workers' bonuses and welfare funds. The remaining 90 percent will be shared by the participants in proportion to their investments.

The total investment of Schindler and JS in the company is \$4 million, 25 percent of the company's total capital.

In addition to this income, the foreign participants also obtained \$500,000 for transfer of technology and expertise.

Economic experts said the company had done well to reap a profit equal to 23 percent of its investment in its first year of operation. It went to show that joint ventures have bright prospects, provided the participants cooperate in improving management and administration of the plants and lifting their technical level.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SUMMER CAMP--Kaiping County will run a summer camp for American and Canadian young students of Chinese origin at the end of this month. It is estimated that some 120 American and Canadian young students of Chinese origin will take part in the summer camp, some 300 percent more than last year. It is planned this year that these students will be divided into two groups and the activities will last 3 weeks. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jun 81 HK]

U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN UNPOPULAR IN CHINA, U.S.

OW191431 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1830 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan Unpopular"]

[Text] Of late some people in and out of the U.S. Government have continued to make absurd arguments, insisting on implementing the "Taiwan Relations Act" and continued selling of weapons to Taiwan. Such arguments, which ignore the national sentiments of a billion Chinese people and obstruct the development of Sino-U.S. relations, not only have aroused the indignation of the Chinese people but have met with strong objections by men of insight in the United States itself.

Some Americans think that China stresses the overall situation and will for the sake of the overall strategic situation swallow the bitter pill of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. This is sheer nonsense. Well-known American columnist Carl Rowan refuted this fallacy, pointing out that it is extremely naive to think that China will make concessions to its principled stand on the Taiwan question because it is dedicated to the struggle against the polar bear. A subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee also wrote to President Reagan, asking the government not to sell advanced fighter planes to Taiwan. The letter pointed out that it is wrong to sell advanced fighter planes to Taiwan and that it will hurt U.S.-Chinese ties aimed at resisting Soviet expansionism. This shows that these men of vision also understand that selling weapons to Taiwan will inevitably impede the development of Sino-U.S. relations and undermine the overall strategic situation.

Former U.S. ambassador to China Woodcock also pointed out that China will never accept the "two China" policy. It is obvious that the insistence of certain people in the United States to sell weapons to Taiwan enjoys no popular support.

A spokesman of the information department of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs long ago made it clear that if the United States continues to sell weapons to Taiwan, China is bound to react strongly.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

OW191421 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1830 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Article written by Mr (Chen Zu): "On the U.S. 'Taiwan Relations Act'"]

[Text] Since assuming office, the Reagan administration has time and again stated that the United States will stand by the solemn obligations stipulated in the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and will develop its relations with China. There are, however, some officials who have often voiced a discordant note, calling for implementation of the "Taiwan Relations Act" passed by the U.S. Congress. On a series of issues the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" runs against the principles set down in the Sino-U.S. agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and the promises made by the U.S. side, and interferes with and undermines the smooth development of Sino-U.S. relations. I shall discuss three aspects of the issue.



1. The U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" openly interferes in China's internal affairs. The Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations clearly states: The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, and Taiwan is part of China. According to this principle, Taiwan's future and the way to settle the Taiwan question can only be decided by the Chinese people themselves, the people in Taiwan included. However, the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" openly states: The United States considers any effort to determine the future on Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States. The President and the congress shall determine, in accordance with constitutional processes, appropriate action by the United States to any such danger.

What right has the U.S. President or U.S. Congress to concern themselves with and even to determine the future of China's territory Taiwan? What has the United States to do with the way the Taiwan question is settled? What right does the United States have to take any action? Can the economic system of the State of Hawaii and its relationship with the continental U.S. be determined by the laws of some foreign country?

We sincerely hope to achieve the reunification of Taiwan and the motherland by peaceful means, which is in the interest of the country and nation. However, China cannot commit itself to a foreign country on any specific means it must use to settle the Taiwan question. Moreover, the question of means cannot be unilaterally determined by Beijing, because it also depends on Taipei. If we make such a commitment, it will only impede the realization of the good wish to settle the Taiwan question peacefully.

2. The U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" provides for continued selling of weapons to Taiwan. The Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations states: The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

The Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out that weapons are not general merchandise, and that the export of weapons must be under government control and not allowed to come, after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, under the term maintenance of unofficial contacts between the people of the United States and the people in Taiwan. However, the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" stipulates that the United States will provide Taiwan with defense supplies and services in quantities it requires to maintain sufficient defense capabilities. On that basis and under the pretext of abiding by past commitments, the United States continued to sell military equipment to Taiwan in 1979. In the first half of 1980, the U.S. Congress approved the selling of a new batch of military equipment to Taiwan. Since the beginning of this year, a plan for the United States to sell more up-to-date fighter planes to Taiwan has been in the works. All Americans understand that aircraft, tanks and so on are definitely not products for civil use, that the buyers are certainly not the common people in Taiwan but the Taiwan authorities, and that transactions in munitions are absolutely not trade between ordinary people. Moreover, the shipment of large quantities of munitions by the United States to Taiwan will only encourage the Taiwan authorities' inclination toward division, obstruct the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland and inevitably adversely affect the security and stability of the western Pacific area.

3. The U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" regards Taiwan as a "country" in an attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and turn back the wheel of history. The Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations clearly states: The Government of the United States of America acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. But, the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" stipulates that the president is authorized to extend to the Taiwan instrumentality and its appropriate personnel such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the effective performance of their functions. All these stipulations and the United States' continued supply of weapons to Taiwan, the extending of privileges and immunities to Taiwan's organization and representatives in the United States and other actions are in effect to regard Taiwan, an inalienable part of China's sacred territory, as a "country" and an independent political entity. Such an act on the part of the United States to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" is a gross violation of its promise to acknowledge that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China.

It must be emphasized that the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" is only an internal law of the United States. Relevant articles of the UN Charter and Article 27 of the 1969 Vienna convention on the law of treaties clearly stipulate that the law of one country cannot override agreements signed by that country with other countries. Therefore, the stipulations in the "Taiwan Relations Act" which run counter to the stipulations of the joint Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations are invalid.

The Taiwan question is an important question concerning China's territory and sovereignty and the feelings of a billion Chinese people. The "Taiwan Relations Act" has become an obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Chinese public opinion strongly demands that the U.S. Government proceed from the overall strategic situation, seriously stand by its own solemn commitments so that Sino-U.S. relations will continuously advance on the basis of the principles of the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, and check the tendency in and out of the U.S. Government to insist on fully implementing the "Taiwan Relations Act."

#### XINHUA VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO ISRAELI RAIDS

OW181946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 18 Jul 81

["The Tail Wags the Dog--Commentary by Correspondents Peng Di, Qian Xing"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration shelved a decision to resume arms delivery to Israel at the last minute as a result of the outrageous new attacks by the Israelis against the Palestinians in Lebanon. This latest Israeli act of provocation was believed to be deliberately timed to embarrass the United States, as Israel knows full well that Washington would support it at all costs anyway.

Earlier in June, the United States decided to suspend the shipment of four F-16s scheduled for delivery to Israel June 12 after Israel attacked Iraq's nuclear reactor with F-16s on June 7, allegedly pending a "review" of whether Israel had violated an agreement to use U.S. weapons for "defensive" purposes only. This was a necessary gesture since world public opinion and Arab reaction in particular was very strong against the Israeli attack. While the "review" was still going on, however, the U.S. administration through various channels made known its position that the "review" would not affect the shipment of another batch of six F-16s scheduled on July 17. It was also reported the "review" itself would end with some sort of formula to justify the continued supply of arms to Israel. So far people seem to be still in the dark about the precise differences between the four and the six.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

As expected, the U.S. Administration planned to announce on July 17 that all the 10 F-16s would be delivered to Israel. A Washington POST report today quoted reliable sources as saying that "the wording of the announcement even had been worked out" to end the suspension by Thursday and that "10 F-16s would be sent to Israel." But when the United States was about to make the announcement, Israel launched the most savage air attack since 1978 on the Palestinians in Lebanon, leaving hundreds of civilians dead or wounded. This was a calculated act on the part of Israel, drawing upon the knowledge that the tail of the United States can wag the dog.

It has been reported that in view of the latest Israeli attack, the United States might postpone the aircraft delivery for a few days till next Tuesday. In a statement announced yesterday by spokesman Dean Fischer, the State Department, just as expected, made no direct criticism on Israel for its air strikes in Beirut and south Lebanon but only "deplores" the intensified violence "across the Lebanon-Israel border", attributing the violence to both sides. When questioned repeatedly whether the six F-16 war planes, known to fly to Israel, would be delivered as expected next Tuesday, the spokesman neither confirmed nor denied. The Washington POST today quoted American officials as saying that Israel's act could be viewed as a deliberate attempt to drive a wedge between the United States and Arab states. The New York TIMES in its report today described this as "a setback for U.S. policy." Israel's "attack on Beirut disrupted American plans for a new diplomatic offensive in the Middle East," it said.

GU MU MEETS PRICE WATERHOUSE INTERNATIONAL TEAM

OW181417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with a delegation of Price Waterhouse International of the United States headed by its chairman John Biegler and Vice-Chairman Richard Mineau in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The delegation has come to China to participate in a symposium on feasibility studies sponsored by the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu explained the significance of the readjustment of China's national economy. He said that China would pay more attention to feasibility studies for major construction projects. "We have many things to learn from our foreign friends and advanced countries in our modernization drive," said Gu Mu to Chairman Biegler.

The 11-member delegation led by Biegler has come to China at the invitation of the CITIC to introduce cases in feasibility studies to people from Chinese ministries, commissions, enterprises, scientific research institutes and institutions of higher learning. The Price Waterhouse International, one of the well-known American consulting firms, has since last year established relations with the CITIC.

Present at the reception were also Lei Renmin, vice-chairman and vice-president of the CITIC, and Jing Shuping, member of the board of directors and a leading member of the consulting department of the CITIC.



SOVIETS CANNOT DEFEND STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

OW190128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1627 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] The Soviet authorities have not only refused to attend the international conference on Kampuchea, they have also instructed their newspapers and magazines to carry commentaries to repeatedly lash out at the conference. These commentaries, which are devoid of content and are sophistical, have said nothing more than such things as the conference is "illegal and invalid," "is controlled by the United States and China," and so forth. Once exception was the commentary carried by PRAVDA on 15 July. It finally presented several excuses for why Moscow has refused to attend the conference.

First, the commentary said, "There does not exist a Kamphuchean problem." Therefore, it is not necessary to convene the international conference. Second, the international conference was held "in disregard of the principles of the international law." Third, the international conference may "keep on maintaining the source of tension there artificially."

The first two excuses are not worth refuting. The international conference on Kampuchea is attended by representatives from 91 countries and regions and represents 80 percent of the world population. Is it not absurd for Moscow to allege that representatives from so many countries should have met to discuss a nonexistent problem in disregard of the principles of international law? Like its absences from the conference, such arrogant remarks uttered by the Kremlin's mouthpiece are vivid proof of its sharp opposition to the international community.

but the third excuse does have substantial content. Because of Soviet backing, the Vietnamese authorities have over the past 3 years refused to pull their troops out of Kampuchea, have stepped up their war of aggression in that country and have proceeded to pose a threat to ASEAN countries. Vietnam is the main source of tension in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. It is precisely to remove the tension that the overwhelming majority of countries in the world favor the convening of the international conference. But PRAVDA's view is just the opposite. It maintains that this international conference has artificially maintained the tension. Moreover, the PRAVDA commentary also attempts to make people believe that the reason why the Soviet Union has refused to attend this international conference is because it does not want "to artificially maintain the source of tension."

If the Kremlin really does not want to see the "source of tension" in Southeast Asia and is concerned for peace and stability in this region, why doesn't it begin some work in this region, where there is need for beneficial deeds as the following show:

--To stop contributing a daily assistance of \$6 million to the Hanoi authorities who are engaged in an aggressive war in Kampuchea;

--To cease providing Vietnamese troops with weapons, ammunition and other military hardware which would be used to slaughter the Kampuchean people, attack the Thai border and jeopardize other ASEAN countries.



--To dismantle all military bases, radar bases, and other military installations in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, particularly the naval and air bases in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang and Tan Son Nhut and Kampuchea's Kompong Som Port;

--To withdraw all military advisers and other armed personnel from the three Indochinese countries;

--To end the dispatch of those warships and aircraft from these bases to the South China Sea, the west Pacific and the Indian Ocean which violate the territorial waters and airspace of ASEAN countries and endanger the Malacca Strait, an important international sealane;

--To stop such infiltration and subversion activities in ASEAN countries as the recently exposed spy case in Malaysia.

If the Kremlin has not decided to accomplish all this, accomplishing just two or three of them probably would prove that the Soviet Union does not want to see the source of tension maintained there artificially and that it does not pose a threat to Southeast Asian countries. Moreover, the accomplishment of one or two of the issues would serve the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. We would like to ask the Kremlin leaders: Do you have the courage to do so?

XINHUA ON DEATH OF SOVIET WRITER BORIS POLEVOI

OW150134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--Boris Polevoi, the author of the prize-winning novel "The Story of a Real Man" portraying a downed Soviet pilot climbing on all fours back to his own lines, died here yesterday at the age of 74, it was announced here today.

Among his other popular works are a collection of short stories entitled "We the Soviet People" and reportage on his tour of China in the early fifties. His novel, "Anyuta," written in his late years, has as its heroine a nurse who sacrificed her life for the wounded during the war against the German invaders.

Several of Polevoi's works have been translated into Chinese and well received in China.

HU THANKS KIM IL-SONG FOR CCP ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

SK191040 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jul (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party in Korea, received a message from Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in reply to his messages of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and upon his election as chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP.

The following is the reply message:

Pyongyang

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee

I express thanks to you for highly appreciating the 60 years long historic course of the Communist Party of China and congratulating me.

The constant development of the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea carries great significance in promoting socialist construction in the two countries and defending world peace and security.

We believe that the great friendship and militant solidarity sealed in blood between the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea in a protracted revolutionary struggle will be further consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I sincerely wish the industrious and talented Korean people new, greater successes in socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the guidance of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by you.

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee; 16 July 1981; Beijing.

GENG BIAO GREETs DPRK COUNTERPART ON TREATY

SK180452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jul (KCNA)—General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, received a message of greetings from Geng Biao, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the China-Korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The great China-Korea friendship which was personally initiated by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song has been further consolidated and constantly developed day by day and played a very important role in defending peace in Asia and the world over the last 20 years since the conclusion of the China-Korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the message says, and continues:

The Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] is deeply pleased with this and resolved to strive to further consolidate and develop the comrade-in-arms relations of friendship and cooperation it has established with the Korean People's Army, treasuring these friendly relations.

The CPLA shows deep interest in the Korean people's sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and resolutely supports the three principles of Korea's reunification and the new policy for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song, demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and strongly supports the Korean people's struggle against the "two Koreas" scheme.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

## Variant Draft Declarations

OW190014 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 16 Jul 81

[XINHUA correspondent's report]

[Text] United Nations, 16 Jul--The working group preparing the final documents for the international conference on Kampuchea has been working since the afternoon of 14 July. The working group is faced with two draft declarations--one drafted by the five countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the other drafted by China. The task of the working group is to draft a declaration which will be acceptable to all parties. It will be based on the two draft declarations and then submitted to the international conference for review and discussion.

According to well-informed sources, a divergence of views has emerged in the working group. The representatives of the ASEAN countries stated plainly to journalists that there are differences between the ASEAN and the Chinese proposals on two issues: one is the question of disarming of all Kampucheans, and the other is the question of establishing an interim administration in Kampuchea. Both issues are related to the question of whether or not to adhere to the norms of international relations. Therefore, it is quite natural that there are differences on the issues.

The Chinese delegation holds that in drafting documents for this conference it is necessary to abide by the following three principles:

1. The Kampuchean issue is, in essence, Vietnam's naked aggression against a member of the United Nations with the support of the Soviet Union and Vietnam's seizure of a sovereign state's territories by armed force. Democratic Kampuchea is a victim of this aggression. This conference should uphold justice for the victim and must not place the aggressor and the victim in the same position and must not boost the aggressor's arrogance.
2. All proposals made at the conference to solve the Kampuchean issue must conform with and not be divorced from the basic principles of the UN Charter and the norms of international relations. They must respect and certainly not infringe upon the sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea. It is necessary to observe the stipulations of item 7 of Article 2 of the UN Charter and "refrain from interfering in any affairs, which in essence, are under the jurisdiction of a country."
3. The conference was convened in accordance with the resolution of the 35th UN General Assembly. Therefore, all documents of the conference must observe and not be divorced from the UN General Assembly resolution. We must make progress on the basis of the UN General Assembly resolution and must not go backward.

The draft declaration proposed by the five ASEAN countries calls on "all foreign forces to withdraw from Kampuchea in the shortest time possible" and stressed that "Kampuchea, like all countries, has the right of independence and sovereignty and of resisting any outside threat or armed aggression." These all conform with the spirit of the UN General Assembly resolution and the norms of international relations. However, the five ASEAN countries' draft declaration advocates "the disarming of all Kampucheans, following the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea in order to hold free elections" and calls for "the establishment of an interim administration in Kampuchea, pending the holding of free elections and the formation of a new government."

The people at the United Nations are convinced that these two points are not in accord with the norms of international relations.



These points have the implication of disarming the Kampuchean patriotic forces through the intervention of the United Nations and nullifying the legitimate government recognized by the United Nations. This runs counter to the mission and goal of this international conference.

It is regretful that on behalf of the five ASEAN countries, the representative from Singapore said at a press conference that they could not make an essential revision on these two points.

Hopefully, all parties will consider the overall situation and through joint efforts and negotiations, find a plan which is acceptable to all parties. The Chinese delegation is planning to take this attitude in order to win achievements for this conference.

'Text' of Final Declaration

OW180244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] United Nations, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of the "declaration on Kampuchea," adopted unanimously at the week-long international conference on Kampuchea today:

Preamble

1. Pursuant to Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and to General Assembly Resolution 35/6, the United Nations convened the international conference on Kampuchea at its headquarters in New York, from 13 to 17 July 1981, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

2. The conference reaffirms the rights of all states to the inviolability of their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and stresses their obligation to respect those rights of their neighbours. The conference also reaffirms the right of all peoples to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion.

3. The conference expresses its concern that the situation in Kampuchea has resulted from the violation of the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states and the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in international relations.

4. The conference takes note of the serious international consequences that have arisen out of the situation in Kampuchea. In particular, the conference notes with grave concern the escalation of tension in Southeast Asia and major power involvement as a result of this situation.

5. The conference also takes note of the serious problem of refugees which has resulted from the situation in Kampuchea and is convinced that a political solution to the conflict will be necessary for the long-term solution of the refugee problem.

6. The conference stresses its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the commitment by all states to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting solution to the Kampuchean problem.

7. The conference regrets that the foreign armed intervention continues and that the foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus making it impossible for the Kampuchean people to express their will in free elections.

8. The conference is further convinced that a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict is vital to the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.



Political Solution

9. The conference emphasizes that Kampuchea, like all other countries, has the right to be independent and sovereign, free from any external threat or armed aggression, free to pursue its own development and a better life for its people in an environment of peace, stability and full respect for human rights.

10. With a view to reaching a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea, the conference calls for negotiations on, inter alia, the following elements:

(a) An agreement on cease-fire by all parties to the conflict in Kampuchea and withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea in the shortest time possible under the supervision and verification of a United Nations peace-keeping force/observer group;

(b) Appropriate arrangements to ensure that armed Kampuchean factions will not be able to prevent or disrupt the holding of free elections, or intimidate or coerce the population in the electoral process; such arrangements should also ensure that they will respect the result of the free elections;

(c) Appropriate measures for the maintenance of law and order in Kampuchea and the holding of free elections, following the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country and before the establishment of a new government resulting from those elections;

(d) The holding of free elections under United Nations supervision, which will allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination and elect a government of their own choice; all Kampucheans will have the right to participate in the elections.

11. The conference appreciates the legitimate security concerns of all states of the region and, therefore, deems it essential for Kampuchea to remain non-aligned and neutral and for the future elected government of Kampuchea to declare that Kampuchea will not pose a threat to or be used against the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states, especially those sharing a common border with Kampuchea.

12. The conference also deems it essential for the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, all states of Southeast Asia as well as other states concerned to declare, in conjunction with paragraph 11 above, that:

(a) They will respect and observe in every way, the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned and neutral status of Kampuchea and recognize its borders as inviolable;

(b) They will refrain from all forms of interference, direct or indirect, in the internal affairs of Kampuchea;

(c) They will not bring Kampuchea into any military alliance or other agreement whether military or otherwise, which is inconsistent with its declaration under paragraph 11 nor invite or encourage it to enter into any such alliance or to conclude any such agreement;

(d) They will refrain from introducing into Kampuchea foreign troops or military personnel and not establish any military bases in Kampuchea;

(e) They will not use the territory of any country, including their own, for interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea;

(f) They will not pose a threat to the security of Kampuchea or endanger its survival as a sovereign nation.

13. The conference expresses the hope that, following the peaceful resolution of the Kampuchean conflict, an inter-governmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all states of the region.

14. The conference notes the absence of Vietnam and other states and urges them to attend the future sessions of the conference. In this context, the conference takes note of the current bilateral consultations among the countries of the region and expresses the hope that these consultations will help to persuade all countries of the region and others to participate in the future sessions of the conference.

15. The conference expresses the hope that Vietnam will participate in the negotiating process which can lead to a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem and to the restoration of peace and stability to the region of Southeast Asia. This will enable all the countries of the region to devote themselves to the task of economic and social development, to engage in confidence-building and to promote regional co-operation in all fields of endeavor, thus heralding a new era of peace, concord and amity in Southeast Asia.

#### Conclusion of Conference

OW180310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] United Nations 17 Jul (XINHUA)--The international conference on Kampuchea concluded here this afternoon after unanimously adopting a declaration which calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces in the shortest time possible from Kampuchea and for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

This declaration is a successful result achieved by the representatives in the spirit of negotiated consensus which had prevailed during the conference in spite of differences and heated debates on certain points. This shows the international community's great concern at the grave situation in Kampuchea, their strong desire for an early solution of the Kampuchean problem, and unity and cooperation among those nations opposing the Vietnamese aggression.

The conference also adopted today a resolution on the establishment of an ad hoc committee with a task to assist the conference in seeking a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution.

The conference, which is considered as a fruitful one by observers here, was attended, at the final stage, by 91 countries and regions that represent 3,500 million people, or 80 percent of the world population.

In his closing statement, the president of the conference and Austrian foreign minister, Willibald Pahr, said that the conference had been able to set the stage for a meaningful dialogue and to chart a course of action which all hoped would eventually lead to a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem. The fact that about two-thirds of the members of the United Nations had participated in one form or the other at this phase of the conference augured well for the future.

He told the delegates that their presence at the conference clearly testified to the sincere desire of the overwhelming majority of nations to seek a peaceful and negotiated political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. That high attendance itself was an impressive demonstration of the general belief that the use of force against the political independence and territorial integrity of any state--wherever it might occur--had a serious and global impact on international affairs as a whole.

On the declaration, the president said that it tried to pave the way for further progress towards the re-establishment of the political independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, a freely elected government, and the effective safeguarding of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Kampuchean people.

In conclusion, the president appealed again to the participants and to those who had chosen to be absent to consider carefully the recommendations and decisions of the conference with a view to taking part as fully and constructively as possible in the future efforts. Only in that way would the conference be able to bring about a peaceful and lasting solution of the Kampuchean problem.

## Praise for Conference Results

HK200514 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 81 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Victory for the Consultative Spirit"]

[Text] After unanimously passing a "declaration on Kampuchea" and a resolution for a seven-nation special committee on 17 July, the international conference on Kampuchea has successfully come to a close. For 5 days, in conformance with the spirit of mutual respect and seeking common grounds while waiving differences, the representatives of various countries participating in the conference carried out full consultations and obtained positive results in finding a way for implementing the UN resolution on Kampuchea and settling the Kampuchean problem. The "declaration" stresses that foreign troops must completely withdraw from Kampuchea and that the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonalignment and neutrality of Kampuchea must be respected and observed. All other countries must pledge not to directly or indirectly intervene in any form in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. This is a victory for all peace-loving and righteous countries in their struggle to uphold the norms of international relations and the principles of the UN Charter, and is also a defeat for Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism.

The continued occupation of Kampuchea by 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and their refusal to withdraw in accordance with the UN resolution is the main obstacle to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Therefore, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea is a condition of first importance to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Representatives of many countries made statements at the conference stressing this point. This is completely correct. It is not difficult to imagine that if the Vietnamese troops will not withdraw from Kampuchea, then there can be no discussion of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people will not be able to exercise their right to self-determination and there can be no reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The "declaration" pointed out that all foreign troops should pull out of Kampuchea in the shortest possible time. This is in complete accord with the spirit of the UN resolution on Kampuchea. The reiteration of this point by the international conference on Kampuchea is a great contribution to easing tension in Southeast Asia and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Despite differing views and divergences in the process of drafting the final documents of the conference, people are glad to see that all parties concerned ironed out their differences and smoothly adopted a "declaration" and a "resolution" on the basis of broad consensus through serious and repeated consultations in a manner of neither insisting on their own opinion nor imposing their own views on others. It is quite normal that for various reasons certain differing views and divergences on specific approaches to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem would appear among the countries participating in the conference. However, they all had the common desire to stop the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea at the earliest date and safeguard the norms of international relations as well as peace and security in Southeast Asia. In the face of the formidable enemies, all the countries participating in the conference must bear in mind the whole situation, seek common ground while waiving differences, seriously talk things over and exert themselves in a bid to safeguard peace in Asia and the world as a whole. It is precisely this consultative spirit which has led to the success of the conference. As long as this spirit is preserved, all difficulties will be overcome and the "declaration" adopted by the international conference will be firmly implemented.

The major and minor hegemonists of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are extremely vexed by this conference. They not only used every means to obstruct and sabotage the conference prior to its convocation, but they also continued to attack and hurl abuses against the conference when it was in progress.



The fact that nearly two-thirds of the UN member countries have sent representatives to the conference clearly shows how isolated and disreputable Vietnam and the Soviet Union are by refusing to attend. The "declaration" and the "resolution" adopted by the conference are a resounding slap in the face for the major and minor hegemonists, who have hidden themselves in a dark corner, hoping for the failure of the conference.

The international conference on Kampuchea has successfully fulfilled its mission. However, there will still be an arduous struggle in implementing and carrying out the "declaration" adopted by the conference. The Chinese Government and people will continue to make the greatest effort together with all peace-loving and righteous countries in their struggle to seek a fair and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean problem and safeguard peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

#### Newsletter on Conference

HK200810 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 81 p 6

[Newsletter from America by correspondent Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389] and XINHUA reporter Yu Minsheng [0060 3046 3932]: "A Grand Meeting With a Rich Yield"]

[Text] The international conference on the Kampuchean problem held from 13 to 17 July was a success. It was also a grand meeting with a rich yield. The "declaration" unanimously adopted after full consultations calls for "an overall political solution to the Kampuchean problem." It reflects the deep concern of the international community over the grave consequences which have resulted from the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam with the support of the Soviet Union and the strong demand for a prompt settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

This international conference was held after clearing away an acute obstruction created by Vietnam and its supporter, the Soviet Union. Supported by Moscow, the Hanoi authorities have stubbornly resisted UN resolutions and refused to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and to attend the conference. At the same time, they tried to derail the conference by raising a terrific hue and cry that it was "unilateral" and "invalid."

On the day the conference opened, the Vietnamese delegation to the UN distributed a press statement to reporters, alleging that the international conference was "illegal" and "was doomed to failure" and that it would be "boycotted by most of the UN member-states." The Soviet delegation to the UN chimed in with the Vietnamese, saying the conference was not worthy of being called a "UN conference" since only a small number of the UN member-states would attend. A Soviet chief delegate predicted that at most only 40 countries would attend. How many actually attended? Carlos Romulo, the Philippines minister of foreign affairs, specially cited attendance figures in his speech delivered on 16 July: representatives of 91 countries and areas attended the conference, which accounts for 80 percent of the world's population and represents the desire of 3.5 billion people. Vietnam and the Soviet Union wantonly attacked the conference and flew in the face of the facts. This made them the laughingstock of the foreign correspondents here. At a press conference held on 15 July by the Vietnamese delegation to the UN, a reporter asked Ha Van Lau: Since a great number of countries from five continents of the world are attending the conference, why are you saying that this is a conference being held by a small number of countries? This dignified Vietnamese chief delegate uttered sheer nonsense, saying that these countries attended the conference with ulterior motives. All this showed Hanoi's knavish nature of transposing black and white and exposed the predicament of Hanoi which got nothing for all its pains.

It was not a mere accident that a large number of countries from five continents attended the UN conference on the Kampuchean problem. The Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea have not only damaged Kampuchea, but also threaten the security of Southeast Asia and aggravate the turbulent situation in the whole of Asia and the world.



Therefore, the problem of Kampuchea is not a mere regional problem, but a matter of overall importance related to the peace and security of the world. Vietnam has launched a naked aggression against its small and weak neighboring country and is trying to permanently occupy it. If the international community fails to stop this act of aggression which runs counter to the basic principles of the UN Charter and solve the Kampuchean problem in a fair way, the "law of the jungle" will replace the international code of conduct governing international relations, and the security and independence of small and weak nations will be wantonly trampled upon. This is a matter over which medium and small nations cannot but show their grave concern.

It was precisely due to this reason that 50 delegates who delivered speeches at the international conference unanimously pointed out that Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea is an act of aggression in blatant violation of the UN Charter and that Vietnam should withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people will be able to solve their problems independently. In their speeches a number of delegates condemned the action of the Vietnamese of refusing to abide by the resolutions overwhelmingly adopted by two UN general assemblies. They also refused to recognize the fake "election" conducted by the Vietnamese authorities and the puppet regime propped up by the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh. They regretted that Vietnam and the Soviet Union had boycotted the international conference. Many delegates from small nations spoke sternly out of a sense of justice, manifesting their clear-cut stand of sticking to principles and promoting healthy tendencies.

At this conference, there did occur some divergent views on an overall way of politically solving the Kampuchean problem. Under the circumstances that the Vietnamese aggressors, supported by the Soviet hegemonists, have arrogantly opposed the peace-loving countries, some countries proposed that a delegation representing the Heng Samrin regime be invited to attend a followup conference and that "all the Kampucheans be disarmed" and a "provisional administrative organ be established in Kampuchea" after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, in exchange for Vietnam's "participation in the process of a political settlement." The Chinese Government has maintained that an overall political settlement of the Kampuchean problems should include three main points: all the Vietnamese troops should be withdrawn from Kampuchea within a stated time; the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination should be fully respected; the independence, neutrality and nonalignment of Kampuchea should be truly guaranteed. Any proposal which blurs the distinction between the invaders and those who are invaded runs counter to the basic spirit of the UN Charter and the international code of conduct and is, therefore, unacceptable.

The fact that China has adopted such a principled stand is not for its own selfish gain, but in the interest of maintaining the security of the Southeast Asian region and for world peace.

During the debate on a matter of principle, the parties involved expressed their own views freely and had a heated argument. Notwithstanding, this was a debate among friendly countries. Although they held divergent views on the way to politically solve the Kampuchean problem, the common task of opposing big and small hegemonists bound them together. They eventually discussed the matter calmly, exchanged views frankly and consulted with one another repeatedly. They weighed gains and losses, reasoned things out and valued the overall interests above everything else. In so doing, they reached unanimity so that the international conference successfully and satisfactorily closed and made a positive contribution to promoting the just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG TO BEGIN SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR 6 AUG

OW160314 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jul (AFP)--Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will visit the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore early next month, a reliable source said here today. The three nations are all members of the noncommunist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which also comprises Thailand, which Mr Zhao visited early this year, and Indonesia. The Chinese premier will start his 10-day tour of the three countries in Manila on August 6, the source said.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW171536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Mme Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. Veil was greeted by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, at the state guest house. Veil said the European Community, the European Parliament in particular, wished to have a direct dialogue with China and with the NPC.

"I am very happy to be here in China," she said. Veil first visited China in 1976 when she was French minister of public health. "Great changes have taken place in China in the last five years," she said to Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee who greeted her at the airport. Europeans very much admire the Chinese people for their fine qualities of industriousness and courage, which have been borne out by history over the past several thousand years and are being proved by the realities of today, she said. "The Chinese people will surely win still greater victories," she said.

Speaking to reporters at the airport, Veil said she felt very much honored to be the first popularly-elected president of the European Parliament to visit China. She said she is eager to learn more about China's political and economic progress in the last few years. She was also interested in issues such as China's success in family planning, she said.

Among those greeting Veil at the airport were the diplomatic envoys from 10 member states of the European Community.

Talks With Yang Shangkun

OW181411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Yang Shangkun, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, had talks here today with Mme Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, in the Great Hall of the People.

Yang Shangkun, speaking on the readjustment of China's national economy, said: "In the past, we did something wrong, but we also gained experience. Thus, we have become wiser, and can do better in future. "The Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was successful. Our party and our country are united, and our domestic political situation is stable," he said. "Perhaps we might say," he added, "we are more united than ever and the situation is more favorable." Referring to relations between China and European countries, Yang Shangkun said: "We hope to see a strong Europe, and to establish closer relations between Europe and China." He said: "The relations between the NPC Standing Committee of China and the European Parliament should become closer with each passing day."

Mme Veil said that since China and the European Economic Community signed a trade agreement in 1978, the trade volume between them had increased greatly. She hoped another new agreement would be signed in 1983, on the expiring of the present agreement. She expressed her thanks for the invitation to a European parliamentary delegation to visit China in September.

Present at today's meeting was Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the NPC.

## Peace Topic at Banquet

OW181924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, said today all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world should work for international justice, frustrate and contain the hegemonists' global aggression and expansion, and safeguard world peace. Yang Shangkun said this at a banquet in honor of Mme. Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament. He said: "Invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea are continuing and the threat to the Middle East is mounting."

He said the Chinese people have a keen interest in the development of the unity and strength of the West European countries. "China supports the EEC's efforts in playing a more active and important role in international affairs," Yang Shangkun said. "Since China and the EEC established official relations in 1975, political, economic and cultural ties between the two sides have grown satisfactorily. Friendly contacts between China's NPC and the European Parliament have also increased. Expansion of this friendly cooperation not only accords with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of China and Western Europe, but also benefits world peace," he said.

On China's economic readjustment and its preliminary achievements, Yang Shangkun said, "We will not change our policy of opening to the outside world. We will continue to draw on the advanced technology and managerial experience of other countries while keeping to the principle of self-reliance. In the long term, our economic readjustment will help our economic relations and trade with other countries rather than hamper them. There are growing prospects for the development of trade and economic relations between China and the EEC," the vice-chairman said.

In her toast, Mme. Veil said: "The objective of the Europeans in building their community is to stimulate and realize its economic unity, and, at the same time, to enable Europe to promote the defense of peace, the independence of nations against all hegemony and cooperation with developing countries." She said the Europeans are aware of the importance of developing their relations with China. "It is all the more important at a time when international relations are full of tensions," she said. She expressed the conviction that cooperation and economic relations between China and the EEC will grow still further.

Present at the banquet were Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the NPC Standing Committee; Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang; members of the NPC Standing Committee Cao Yu and Ou Tangliang; Deputy Secretary-Generals of the NPC Standing Committee Zeng Tao and Gao Dengbang, and Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Song Zhiguang. Diplomatic envoys of the 10 countries of the European community in Beijing were also present.



HU YAOBANG LAUDS ELDER LEADER'S CONCERN FOR PRC

OW171900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Comrade Hu Yaobang recently wrote comments on an investigation report written by Hu Juewen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, on the situation in Changzhou and highly praised Hu Juewen's concern for China's growth and prosperity.

In his written comments, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Our elder Comrade Juewen made some good suggestions on industrial development when he investigated the situation of industry in Changzhou Municipality. He pointed out some problems in our work which merit our serious attention. Our elder Comrade Juewen is not a member of our party. He is nearing 90 but still shows concern for the growth and prosperity of our country is his words and action, and this merits our special attention."

Comrade Hu Juewen is a vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association. He is 86 this year and has twice undergone an operation.

In April this year, when Comrade Hu Juewen took a vacation in Jiangsu, he made an effort to learn about industrial development and readjustment in Changzhou Municipality. He heard explanations from a responsible person of the municipal planning commission and visited the Dongfanghong printing and dyeing plant, the people's apparel plant, the state cotton mill No 2 and the tractor plant there. He then wrote a "report on the situation of industrial development in Changzhou Municipality."

On industrial development in Changzhou Municipality, Comrade Hu Juewen noted in his report that Changzhou Municipality had made outstanding achievements in industrial development since national liberation. The total value of products turned out by plants in the municipality in 1980 was 3.75 billion yuan. The municipality had a population of 370,000 and per capita value of output was about 10,000 yuan.

CHEN MUHUA ADDRESSES SANITATION CAMPAIGN MEETING

OW191117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--The Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee held its fifth meeting on the afternoon of 18 July in Beijing. Quin Xinzong, vice chairman of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee and minister of public health, delivered a report to the members of the committee on the situation of promoting the patriotic sanitation campaign over the past year and on future plans for the campaign.

Quin Xinzong said: Three things should be stressed in promoting the patriotic sanitation campaign during the period of readjusting the national economy.

First, the patriotic sanitation campaign must be regarded as an important project in building socialist spiritual civilization and should be continuously promoted in a widespread and deepgoing manner.

Second, the patriotic sanitation campaign should be included in national economic and social development programs. The cities must constantly improve environmental sanitation, dietetic hygiene and industrial sanitation while strengthening capital construction in sanitation. The rural areas should mainly stress the management of water, night soil and environmental improvement.

Third, eliminate diseases, do a good job in food sanitation and effectively prevent and control the occurrence and spreading of various infectious diseases to protect the people's health.



Chen Muhua, chairman of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee and vice premier of the State Council, presided over the meeting and delivered a summary report. She said promoting the patriotic sanitation campaign well is indispensable to building socialist spiritual civilization. During a recent inspection trip in Shandong, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that for a certain period of time, the movement of "five stresses" and "four beauties" will stress work in the cities first and then the countryside, and that the movement will begin by stressing cleanliness and sanitation. Based on this guideline Comrade Chen Muhua called on leaders at all levels to first make the patriotic sanitation movement in the cities a success and suggested that all members of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee take the lead in promoting the campaign. Her suggestion won the warm support of all committee members.

The attendants were briefed on the organizational readjustment of the patriotic sanitation campaign committee and its subordinate agencies. After the readjustment, the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee is composed of 27 departments and 31 leading comrades.

#### Sanitation Committee Namelist

OW191123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1807 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--The namelist of members of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee and the leading personnel of its working body are as follows:

Chairman: Chen Muhua

Vice chairmen: Kang Keqing, Wang Ping, Yuan Baohua, Han Guang, Qian Xinzong, He Kang and Gu Xiulian.

Members: Wang Meng, Yang Shoushan, Huang Shuze, Mao Lianjue, Yang Dongsheng, Wang Yi, Lu Jianguang, Liu Peizhi, Tao Tao [7118 3447], Zhang Jinong, Geng Zhenlin, Wang Dongping, Liu Yi, Gao Yi, Ding Xui, Li Chaobo, Zhang Lianhua, Zhong Qiuyuan, He Zhengwen, He Biao, Zhang Ruiying, Li Haifeng and Bai Jiefu.

Director of the office of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee is Yang Shoushan (concurrent) and the deputy director is Li Jiuru.

#### KANG KEQING CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN

OW172125 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The national committee to coordinate work concerning children and youngsters held its second work conference on 16 July. Kang Keqing, chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting, which was held to review the work achieved during the first period.

As of the end of June, organizations to coordinate work concerning children and youngsters have been set up in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Responsible posts in these organizations have mostly been taken up by leading comrades of provincial party committees. The organizations to coordinate work concerning children and youngsters throughout the country have actively engaged in promoting the campaign to urge the entire society to care for the healthy growth of children and youngsters and to do good for children and youngsters.

Both central as well as local departments of light industry, textile industry, foods and commerce have further improved arrangements for producing and supplying articles for children's daily use. Many provinces and municipalities have held trade fairs of articles for children's daily use. The national committee on culture and arts for children and youngsters has made suggestions on improving the work of publishing reading materials for children and youngsters, and on the tasks of the departments concerned for the immediate future. Working closely with educational and other departments, the CYL Central Committee has made preparations to enable children and youngsters to lead a pleasant and meaningful summer vacation.

CATHOLIC GROUPS PROTEST VATICAN APPOINTMENT

OW181618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--China's three Catholic organizations today protested the Vatican's disregard of the sovereignty of the Chinese church by appointing Deng Yiming as archbishop of Guangdong Province. The Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, the National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church and the China Catholic Bishops College, in a joint resolution, adopted at a meeting which began July 15 and was presided over by Bishop Zhang Jiashu, said: "Chinese bishops should be elected and ordained by Chinese clergy and congregations."

"The Vatican ignored this sacred right of the Chinese church by appointing Deng Yiming as archbishop, and thus rudely interfered in China's internal affairs, encroached on the sovereignty of the Chinese church, and violated the traditional spirit of Jesus Christ's establishment of the church and apostolic propagation of the gospels."

"Its intention," the resolution continued, "is to bring the Chinese church once again under its control and return the Chinese church to a colonial state, which the Chinese clergy and congregations can by no means tolerate."

Deng Yiming, 73, was jailed in the 1950's for counter-revolutionary offenses. He was released last June for having shown repentance.

The resolution said, "On the pretext of receiving medical treatment and visiting relatives in Hong Kong, Deng Yiming went to Rome to receive Pope John Paul's appointment as the so-called archbishop of Guangdong. He also went around to engage in activities harmful to the Chinese people and the Chinese church and work willingly for the reactionary policies of the Vatican. He lost the sense of dignity of a Chinese and a Chinese priest and violated the principle of independence and self-administration of the Chinese Catholic Church."

"What the Vatican has done has enabled us to see clearly that the 'goodwill' shown by the pope and the good words he used in his speech to the Chinese congregation in Manila were hypocritical," the resolution said.

The statement also supported the decision of the Guangzhou Patriotic Catholic Association and the Guangzhou Diocese to remove Deng Yiming as vice-chairman of the association and bishop of the diocese.

The resolution reiterates the determination of the Chinese Catholics to uphold the principle of running the church independently. It calls on all clergy and congregations "to unite to safeguard the independence and dignity of the country and the interests of the church, oppose all interference and sabotage from the Vatican and all reactionary forces abroad and contribute to China's modernization and world peace."

FIGURES ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION DECREASE RELEASED

OW181419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--China spent 12.64 billion yuan on capital construction in the first half of this year, 3.55 billion yuan less than in the same period of 1980, the State Statistical Bureau said today. The spokesman for the bureau said the reduction, about 22 percent, was an important step away from the imbalances of former policies under which capital construction was emphasized at the expense of consumer industries and living standards.

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It is conducive to the development of a properly-proportioned national economy and to striking a balance between revenue and expenditure, according to the bureau.

China is now building 592 capital projects. Most of the present investment goes to energy, transportation, light and textile industries and enterprises directly related to the daily needs of the public. Investment in energy and transportation accounted for nearly one-third of the total capital spending in the first half of this year. Investment in housing, education, cultural projects, health and medicine and urban construction was 4.68 billion yuan, 37 percent of the total investment.

Housing starts totalled 74.45 million square meters, one percent more than in the first half of 1980, and 10.89 million square meters, enough for 200,000 families, were completed. This was two percent down on the same 1980 period.

Investment in light and textile industries alone accounted for 9.3 percent of the total, as against 5.9 percent in the first six months of last year. Altogether 69,300 spindles were added to China's cotton mills, exceeding the national plan by 16 percent. Production capacity of chemical fibers increased by 6,000 tons.

The bureau said seven sugar refineries with a combined capacity of 41,000 tons were built and put into production.

School building was given priority in various parts of China. Before this fall, 2.8 million square meters of new school buildings are expected to be finished. China is presently building 259 large cold stores to even out peaks in production and ensure even distribution. Storage capacity went up by 46,800 tons in the first half of this year with the completion of 36 new stores.

#### MAO'S WORKING PRINCIPLES FOR SEVENTH CCP CONGRESS

OW162037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 16 Jul 81

["Mao Zedong's 21 April 1945 Report to the Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh CCP National Congress on the Working Principles for the Seventh CCP National Congress"--XINHUA headline; notes explained following item]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--Comrade delegates: Today we can hold this very successful meeting. The time is very opportune. We have immense strength and, compared with the past, our party is unprecedentedly united.

What are the principles for our congress? The principles should be: Unite and achieve victory, or briefly, unity and victory. Victory is our goal, while unity refers to our front and our ranks. We need united ranks to defeat our enemy and achieve victory; our party plays the most important and leading role in our ranks. Without our party it is impossible for the Chinese people to attain victory.

If we just review the relatively recent history instead of going too far back, the Chinese people's struggle for liberation has a history of at least some 100 years. It has already been 105 years since the 1840 opium war with the British. During these 100 years and more, there have been many drastic changes, the biggest of which has been the change from the old democratic revolution to the new democratic revolution. In the past there was no proletariat to lead the revolution. When the bourgeoisie first came into being, or when it had grown a little, or afterward, when it had become more mature and when the proletariat had not yet had its own vanguards, the consciousness of the proletariat was not high. The bourgeoisie enjoyed a dominant position in many aspects such as culture, economy and political experience, and it had its own political party, slogans and goals. The proletariat had none of these, and it could only follow the bourgeoisie. Only in the last 20 years or so has the proletariat had its own political party, slogans and goals.

In recent history the most famous Chinese struggles were the opium war, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom the Sino-French war, the Sino-Japanese war in the 20th year of the reign of Emperor Guang Xu, the reform movement of 1898, and the Yihetuan movement, followed by the 1911 revolution.



Our revolutions were aimed at opposing two things: One was oppression by foreigners; the other was oppression by the feudal system. Invariably the Chinese people hated these two things and wanted to rise up to oppose them. The Chinese people rose up and were knocked down, and again they rose up and were again knocked down. This process was repeated for almost 80 years.

Under what conditions did the May 4th movement of 1919 take place? It took place after World War I. The history of mankind is said to be 500,000 years. This 500,000-year history can be divided into the history of barbarism and the history of civilization. The latter is only 5,000 years or a little more. Our Chinese history is rather long, but it is only between 4,000 and 5,000 years. If we count from the inception of the reign of the Yellow Emperor to the 1911 revolution, it is 4,609 years. If we add to this the 34 years following the 1911 revolution, the total is still only 4,643 years. In actual fact, the society during the so-called Yellow Emperor period was not a civilized one. The civilized society began with the slave society, and in China this should commence from the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, according to reliable material. World War I occurred 5,000 years or so after the beginning of the civilized society. This world war broke out when the capitalism in the world progressed to the stage of the 20th century and contradictions arose among capitalists, resulting in fewer markets for them. Some capitalists had seized a wider market, while others had only a small market. For this reason, they went to war. This was the so-called imperialist era. The first war on worldwide scale in human history occurred in 1914. All comrades over 30 years old at this meeting must know and remember this. As I have said, this war was a reflection of the economic development of the world. When the world economy developed to that extent, this kind of problem occurred. This was what Marxists had earlier expected. This was a destructive and unjust war, a war detrimental to the interests of mankind and aimed at seizing markets. This was its negative aspect. On the other hand, however, it had its positive aspect. That is, the October Revolution took place in Russia, communist parties appeared in many countries, and the proletariat in many countries had their own vanguards. China was one of the examples. In the wake of the World War came an era of revolutions in the world. At first the October Revolution broke out in Russia. Then there were German, Hungarian and Italian revolutions, but they were all knocked down because the proletariat in these countries was still divided--there were communist parties and social democratic parties--and because there was a lack of sufficient proletarian consciousness. The only one which triumphed was the October Revolution in Russia. After World War I and the victory of the October Revolution, there was a change in the world situation and the orientation of the development of history. Although world history had developed and advanced for thousands of years, it was only after World War I and the October Revolution that it took on a new orientation. The slave society and the subsequent feudal and capitalist societies were all societies in which man exploited man. The new historical orientation following the October Revolution was to wipe out the system of man exploiting man. The Russians were victorious in this regard, and communist parties came into being in many countries. Our party was founded in 1921, and this year it has a history of 24 years. The Japanese Communist Party was founded in 1922 and the Indian Communist Party in 1920. This was the situation of some large countries in the Orient. Generally speaking, communist parties of other countries, such as France, Germany, Italy, Britain and the United States, were also established during this time. In 1919 Lenin organized the Third International.

Beginning with the May 4th movement, China underwent a change from the old democratic revolution to the new democratic revolution. The May 4th movement was launched by the masses when they went into the streets to oppose their enemies. At the beginning, the May 4th movement's participants were mostly awakened and advanced students, but by June 3 a vast number of workers and businessmen in Shanghai had joined the students in the movement. Later, Hankou, Changsha and the Chang Jiang and Zhu Jiang basins were all drawn into the tide. China's most awakened personages, such as Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao, took part in the May 4th movement. The May 4th movement had both a left and right wing, and Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao represented the left wing. At that time, there was no communist party in China, but many people already had communist ideas.

To the proletariat and other advanced people the world over, the October Revolution served as a lecture in communism. Although Marx and Engels founded the theory of Marxism in 1843 (3 years after the opium war), in the 74 years from 1843 to 1917 its influence was mainly limited to Europe. Most people in the world did not know Marxism. Marxism was born in Europe, but its progress there was relatively slow. As for China at that time, the general public, with the exception of a few returned students, never even heard of Marxism. At that time, I myself did not know anybody named Marx ever lived. However, today any 14- or 15-year old knows about Marx. Therefore, I say that today's comrades are very fortunate. In the past, even adults knew very little about the world. They knew nothing about imperialism or Marxism. In schools they only learned about a few bourgeois heroes like Washington and Napoleon, although people such as Liang Qichao and Zhu Zhixin did once or twice mention Marxism (note 1). I also was told that someone translated and published in a certain journal Engels' "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" (note 2). However, I did not read it, and even if I did, I would have forgotten it anyway. Since Zhu Zhixin was a member of the Kuomintang party, I presume that the KMT was first to talk about Marxism. Anyway, in the past no one in China really understood Marxist communism. The roar of guns in the October Revolution traveled faster than an airplane. Did it not take longer than a day for an airplane to fly here from Moscow? However, the news of the October Revolution took only a day to reach China. The revolution took place in Russia on 7 November, and China heard about it on 8 November. At that time Russia's revolutionary party was called the revolutionary party of over-zealots. Although Marxism made slow progress for more than 70 years, it has made rapid progress since the October Revolution. It was because of this rapid progress that the Chinese people took on a new spiritual look by 1919. After the May 4th movement, the Chinese people rapidly learned the slogans of overthrowing imperialism and feudal forces. Did anyone know these slogans before the May 4 movement? No, no one did. Not until the birth of the Communist Party, the vanguard born of the Chinese proletariat, were such slogans and clear-cut programs proposed.

In 1921 our party held its first congress. Of the 12 delegates, those who are still alive and who remain Communist Party members (excluding turncoats such as Zhang Guotao and the like) are Chen Tanqiu, who is presently held by the Kuomintang in the Xinjiang jail (note 3); Dong Biwu, who has now flown to San Francisco (note 4); and myself. Two of the 12 delegates are traitors now in Nanjing: One is Zhou Fohai, and the other is Chen Gongbo. The congress was held in July, and because of this we now commemorate our party's anniversary on 1 July. The original plan was to hold the congress in Shanghai, but because the police wanted to arrest us, we had to go to the south lake of Jiaxing, Zhejiang and hold the congress on water. I do not remember if the congress issued a manifest: At that time we had no clear understanding as to how many kinds of Marxism there were and as to how world affairs should be handled. The so-called delegates were far less knowledgeable than you comrades who know so many things. There was a lack of knowledge about economics, culture, party affairs, rectification of work style and so forth. I was such a person at that time, and the other comrades were no better than I. At that time Chen Duxiu did not attend the congress because he was in Guangdong working as the director of the department of education. Our Chinese classic "Zhuangzi" contains this saying: "It begins as a simple thing and is bound to become big when it is about to finish." Now we have not "finished," but we have grown very big. The first line of the first page in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union states that the Soviet Communist Party developed from a small group to a party of the whole Soviet Union. This is to say that it developed from a small Marxist group into a party leading the Soviet Union. Our process of development is also from a small group and will continue through base areas to the whole country. We are still in the stage of base areas and have not yet spread to the whole country. At the beginning we, too, had a very small group. I was given a form to fill out for the current congress. One piece of information to be provided is who introduced me to the party. I said that nobody introduced me.



At that time we started by ourselves and knew very little. We were indeed young and ignorant and knew nothing about the world. However, the ensuing 25 years saw drastic changes. It was an earth-shaking era when the whole world underwent earth-shaking changes. In China the earth-shaking changes took place during these 25 years. In the rest of the world these changes took place during the 28 years following the victory of the Russian Communist Party. The 25 years of the Chinese Communist Party marked a period drastically different from the past. We must let the broad masses of people know this.

Since ancient times there have never been such a people and communist party. During these 25 years we started as a small communist group, went through the war of the northern expedition and became vigorous and strong. In the course of all this we were once knocked down to the ground; yet, we rose up and fought. That was called the agrarian revolution. From 1921 to 1927 the main event was the war of the northern expedition. The civil war period was from 1927 to 1937. Since 1937 we have been fighting the 8-year war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Seven years plus 10 years plus 8 years total 25 years. Although few of our comrades today have experienced all three periods, there are many who have experienced two of them. This refers to all comrades of the party. As for the delegates present here today, we have no such statistics and as yet have no idea as to which category most comrades belong, that is those who have experienced all three periods, two periods or only one period. During these 25 years we have experienced the 7 years from the founding of the party to the war of the northern expedition, 10 years of civil war and 8 years of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Our party has experienced untold sufferings and hardships and waged resolute heroic struggles. Since ancient times there has never been a group in China like the Communist Party. It has not hesitated to sacrifice everything, including the lives of many people, to realize its great cause.

The number of our party members did not exceed 60,000 in the 7 years of the first great revolution. Slapped down, they were all lying on the floor. In comparison, they were like a plate of eggs thrown on the ground: Many but not all of them were broken and some were picked up to hatch chickens. This is a tremendous experience. After being fired upon, they became mad and did their work, and they did it pretty well. For example, they did a good job in striking down the feudal forces and imperialism. When Chiang Kai-shek colluded with the imperialists and feudal forces, we put forward a revolutionary slogan to strike down Chiang Kai-shek, and we fought him for 10 years. It is not wrong to fight Chiang Kai-shek, but different opinions arose on how to organize our ranks and on how to train them to shoot after they were organized. These different opinions were mentioned in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party." Generally speaking, the opinions differed on these three problems: 1) Who are our enemies and who are our friends, 2) how to organize our ranks, and 3) how to fight. Regarding the differences on these problems, the opinions of some comrades were relatively correct and suitable to the conditions in China; on the problems on how to organize our ranks and how to fight, their opinions were comparatively good, but they were not perfect. Because our party comrades were scattered throughout various areas, most of them were not aware of this matter, except for a few who were arrested by the Kuomintang with a reward of a few hundred thousand yuan. Nevertheless, there may be similar opinions, either on one problem or another.

I have met Sun Yat-sen. There are comrades who are here today have also met him. He died in 1925. I met him when he had already devoted 39 years of his life to the national revolution. He was almost 60 years old then. When the Kuomintang held its first national congress, our elder Lin (note 5), who is present here, was one of the participants. We attended the Kuomintang congress in the capacity of Communist Party members. Such party members are so-called "transparty elements," that is, they are both Kuomintang members and Communist Party members. At that time the Kuomintang organizations in various provinces were organized with our assistance and we had no alternative but to help because the Kuomintang did not know how to organize itself. It devoted 39 years to carrying out the national revolution without holding a congress. The first congress of the Kuomintang was held in 1924 after we joined the organization. We drafted its declaration and helped it do many things. One of its advisers was Borodin, member of the Russian Communist Party; another adviser was Qu Qiubai, CCP member who joined the Kuomintang.



There was one good point in the person of Sun Yat-sen, that is, when he did not know what to do, he would look for us. He listened to all that Borodin told him. Sun Yat-sen called for "learning from Russia" because he suffered one defeat after another during the 39 years of his devotion to the revolution. When we called for striking down imperialism, the feudal forces, corrupt officials, local tyrants and evil gentry, many people opposed us, calling members of the Central Committee the 36 big dippers (note 6). Kuomintang-CCP cooperation was also extended to military affairs. At that time the principal military and party cadres consisted of both Kuomintang and CCP members. Chiang Kai-shek was commander of the 1st Army, with Comrade Zhou Enlai serving as our party representative; Tan Yankai was commander of the 2d Army, with Comrade Li Fuchun serving as our party representative; and elder Lin was commander of the 6th Army. The government was a coalition and military units were the principal component parts. This was so even before the coalition government was formed.

The victory of the northern expedition was a grand and spectacular event. However, our party was not doing a good job during the last stage of this period and there emerged Chen Duxiuism. Chen Duxiu later opposed us, became a liquidationist heading the Trotskyist-Chen clique and turned to the side of counterrevolution. Nevertheless, we can talk about Chen Duxiu today. He did make contributions. He was commander in chief during the period of the May 4th movement and virtually led the whole movement. Chen Duxiu together with the group of people surrounding him, Comrade Li Dazhao, for example, played an important role. From him we learned how to write in the vernacular, about using punctuation in writing, which was a great invention, and that Marxism existed in this world. We were students of his generation. The May 4th movement trained many cadres for the Chinese Communist Party. At that time Chen Duxiu was chief editor of the journal NEW YOUTH. People were awakened by this journal and the May 4th movement and later a few of them joined the Communist Party. Chen Duxiu and the group of people around him had imposed great influence on these people. It can be said that they called these people together and organized the party. I say Chen Duxiu is similar to Plekhanov of Russia in many respects. They both engaged in the enlightenment and created parties. However, Chen Duxiu did not resemble Plekhanov in ideology. In Russia Plekhanov did a good job in popularizing Marxism. Chen Duxiu did not. On the contrary, he even went so far as to express some incorrect views. However, he had performed meritorious deeds in creating the party. Plekhanov later became a Menshevik and Chen Duxiu became the Menshevik of China. After the war between Russia and Germany, Stalin grouped the names of Lenin and Plekhanov together in one of his speeches and his name was also mentioned in the history of the Russian Communist Party. Chen Duxiu would be mentioned again when the party history was written. As for Comrade Li Lisan who had made "left" errors during the period of the civil war, he also had merits to his credit which he gained in joining Comrade Liu Shaoqi in the Anyuan workers' movement prior to the first great revolution and later in playing an important role in the Shanghai May 30th movement.

We will now talk about the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party." The details of this resolution have already been discussed by the comrades. It was proposed that this issue be handed over to the seventh plenary session but not to the party congress so that the party congress would be held in unity and end successfully. This suggestion which has taken the whole party, the people of the whole country and the future of the party into consideration is a very good suggestion. The resolution was basically approved by the seventh plenary session yesterday and would be handed over to the new Central Committee to be set up after the party congress for revision and announcement.

The working principle of the congress is to unite and achieve victory, and the participants should have their eyes on the future, not on the past. Otherwise, the congress cannot proceed successfully. The participants should have their eyes on the 400 million people in order to organize our own ranks.

We have not yet achieved victory, our strength is still not powerful, and we still have many difficulties ahead. We have more than 900,000 troops. However they are not concentrated, but divided, and we can only carry on "sparrow warfare [a form of guerrilla warfare]." Though we have a population of more than 90 million at our base area, they are not concentrated either. They are also divided. Our enemies are still very powerful. We have the powerful Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang as our enemies. These enemies are not the same and one is waiting at the front gate while the other is at the back gate. Therefore, we must be cautious and humble, not arrogant or impatient. We must guard against arrogance and rashness. Only by guarding against rashness, can we guard against arrogance.

An ancient saying goes "A rich merchant hides his wealth and pretends he has nothing." Merchants with a lot of capital hide their wealth and pretend they have nothing. We must also act this way and remain modest. Our history teaches a lesson. That is, you cannot become big; you are comfortable when you are small because nothing will happen; but when you are big, you swell and your head swells to a large size; then you become arrogant and impetuous, and then extremely impetuous. Impetuosity and arrogance are connected. If you are arrogant, you will become impetuous. Those who are impetuous are bound to be arrogant, imprudent and sloppy. We have learned how to be prudent. When the resolution on the history of our party was drafted, it was examined many times. Members of the Central Committee read it many times but failed to detect its problems. Only after it was read and studied by all of you were problems discovered. In your discussions you forwarded many suggestions. This is very good, and this means working prudently. It is necessary to go slowly, because the sky will not fall. Since ancient times the sky has never fallen. Once upon a time there was a state called Qi, where people feared the sky might fall. So they worried about it every day. This is called entertaining imaginary fears. In the past few thousand years, there has never been an incident of the sky falling contained in any historical records. If the sky falls, it will not matter because a few tall comrades among us will hold it up. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party" has been basically approved after repeated examination. It will be polished further after the new Central Committee is elected. But will there still be some loopholes in it? It is possible there will be. This will be known after 8 or 10 years when the history of the CCP is revised. If there are loopholes, there are loopholes. We should say that "this part of history is wrong and it has been omitted in the past and therefore it should be supplemented." This is not important. For example, in gathering firewood, the late starter will always catch up, if he works hard. We should deal with our predecessors in the same way. If there are loopholes, they must be plugged. The principle is that we should uphold the truth and correct our mistakes.

The history of the Russian Communist Party was published in 1938. The Soviet Union achieved victory in 1917, but the Central Committee did not publish the history of the Russian Communist Party until nearly 20 years later. It is evident that this was not an easy matter. It is even more difficult for us to include 25 years of history in this short resolution on the history of our party. Actually we are not revising the history of our party but discussing mainly the left-deviationist mistakes, the line suitable to the interests of the Chinese people, the line struggle both suitable and unsuitable to the interests of the Chinese people and the struggle between proletarian ideology and petty bourgeois ideology in the history of our party.

After several years of discussion, this question is now ripe for a solution and a resolution is written to solve it. As to the question in the period of the war of resistance, it will not be solved at this time since it is not yet ripe. From a future standpoint this resolution on party history still may have errors but the principle of curing the sickness to save the patient is not wrong.

Do the questions included in the resolution on party history concern a great number of people or a small number of people? I say they concern a great number of people and the whole party and people throughout the country. So we must be humble and prudent and not arrogant and rash. Since they are questions concerning a great number of people, they also concern us. Questions concerning a small number of people can be solved easily. For example, in nominating people it is not hard to nominate one or two names, but questions concerning a great number of people cannot be solved so easily. We must be very prudent in writing this resolution on party history.

We should do the same with regard to other questions. We must struggle heroically but we must also be humble and prudent. Historical lessons precisely want us to be humble and prudent. Some comrades were very impatient in the past hoping that the victory of the revolution would be won tomorrow. It is a pity that instead of victory, it had dragged on for 10 years. Having 300,000 party members and several hundred thousand troops, our heads were swollen with pride, and we became rash. Only northern Shaanxi was left in the end. Some people remarked that northern Shaanxi was not a good place because the soil and the people were poor. But, I say, without northern Shaanxi we cannot go to work in the field. I describe northern Shaanxi as two points: A temporary lodging point and a point of departure. The "seventh national congress" is being held in northern Shaanxi. This is an honor for the people in northern Shaanxi, which has become an experimental zone for all our work. All our work is being experimented on here first. We convene the "seventh national congress" here and solve historical questions here.

I would again like to talk about curing the sickness to save the patient. By curing the sickness to save the patient, we mean treating the sickness in order to save the patient. Originally a person is healthy, but germs invade the body and he falls ill and consults a doctor. He takes some medicine and is cured. It is not possible to save the patient without treating the sickness. It is also not possible to treat the sickness without caring for the patient. Leaning to one side or the other is no good and this must be corrected. All comrades should unite under this resolution on party history like one harmonious family as the resolution says. We once said: Unite as one. That is a figure of speech used in writing articles. We now say: Unite like a harmonious family. There are struggles within families but struggles in our new family must be resolved through democratic methods. We should treat our comrades as brothers and sisters so that they can find words of comfort here, take a rest here when they are tired and engage in the most cordial conversation. Speaking of making mistakes, it is not a matter that just involves one or two persons. Everybody makes mistakes. I have also made mistakes. Everyone has made some mistakes varying in degrees. The resolution attributes all good things to me. I have something to say about it. To describe me as a representative is all right, but if I were the only one, then this wouldn't be a party. We must realize that a contingent does not always stand neatly in line. That is why at times we must give orders to fall in line. Dress left dress, dress right dress, dress front. We must keep in line with the criteria of the Central Committee and the Congress. Keeping in line is a principle, whereas deviations appear in actual life. We will shout orders about keeping in line whenever there are deviations. However, officers cannot strike soldiers. In other words, cadres and party members must maintain correct relations. There are correct thinking and erroneous thinking among the people in a contingent and they are not always even. We must take a good attitude toward those comrades who have made mistakes. In a family, to take a family member's name off the family pedigree is very rare. Although it is not clear what Ah Q's family name was, no one has heard anything about his family name being taken off the family pedigree. It can be said that Ah Q put up a heroic struggle. His shortcomings are subjectivism and sectarianism plus stereotyped party writing and the utter lack of the spirit of self-criticism. While he likes to pull the scab right off a person's sore, he does not let others pull off his. As to dogmatism and stereotyped party writing, they are extremely terrible. A long bench [changdeng 7022 2923] must be called a long bench, not a strip bench [tiaodeng 2742 2923]; calling a long bench a strip bench would be committing an error in the line. Such subjectivism, such stereotyped party writing! However, the writer who wrote about Ah Q still liked Ah Q because the counter-revolutionaries executed him by shooting. Therefore, we must unite with those who had shortcomings.

Two isms are causing trouble within the party: one is dogmatism, and the other is empiricism. It is mentioned in this resolution that I have been attacked on many occasions, but I think such references should be deleted. One reference says that the attack against the Luo Ming line [Luo Ming Lu Xian 5012 2494 6424 4848] was meant for me--which is correct--but I still think that references like this should be deleted. I myself have made mistakes.



For example, in an article I wrote in 1927, although it contained some Marxist viewpoints, I was wrong on the economic issue because I was unable to view the economic issue from the Marxist viewpoint. Furthermore, in my work over the last two decades and more, I have made many mistakes in various spheres including the military and political fields, as well as in party work. Just because these mistakes are not mentioned in the resolution, it does not mean that they can be written off because, according to historical facts, I did commit those mistakes.

Here is another example: The resolution, which was written and rewritten many times, cannot have been this complete had it not been for the opinions contributed by everybody. Since we all came from a semicolonial society, our knowledge and capabilities are very limited. I would disagree if somebody should say that I am completely incapable and I know nothing about Marxism-Leninism. Ye Qing, a Trotskyite who used to be a communist, said that all that fellow called Mao Zedong knew was Maoism, which he said was a doctrine of the peasants and the petite bourgeoisie, and knew nothing about Marxism-Leninism. I disagree with this. He seemed to say that he knew a lot, or even everything, about Marxism-Leninism, and I knew nothing. Of course it is also not true that I know everything about Marxism-Leninism. When people hailed me with "long live," I said I was 52. While no one can, and should live 10,000 years, one is expected to do something. That is to say that one must continue to advance and mature. When we say we understand a little about Marxism-Leninism, we are also expected to do something and continue to advance.

Since ancient times, there is nothing in the world, knowledge included, that is complete and that does not need to go on developing. The earth is developing, so is the sun. This is the way the world is. A world that has stopped developing is no longer a world. Nobody knows how many millions of years the universe has been in existence, but today it must be more progressive than before. The earth has generated living things animals and mankind. Mankind, after hundreds of thousands of years, has also produced a civilized society, a capitalist society and a socialist society, and we understand from Marxist thinking that the world will advance into a communist society in the future. After a new democratic society, China will continue to advance until classes, political parties including the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army can all be dispensed with. The sun and the earth will also cease to exist one day in the distant future. However, when old things are destroyed, something new will be generated. Those with a Marxist concept must see things from such an angle.

But do we need politics today? Yes. What is politics? According to Sun Yat-sen: "Politics is [the management of] everybody's affairs." Scientifically speaking his definition of politics is incorrect. His definition has only one revolutionary significance, which is antifeudalist, because politics of the feudal society meant the emperor's autocratic rule, whereas the primitive communist society had people, but not politics. Politics came into existence during the slave society. In a sense, politics is class struggle. According to Engels, there are three types of class struggles: political, economic and theoretical. However, the last two types also have political significance. All Marxists should have such a viewpoint, which is completely revolutionary. Therefore, we must go through wars and class struggle, and go all-out to develop and strengthen the Communist Party, the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army.

Things in the world are invariably incomplete, but things are progressive just as a son would be better than his father and his own son would be better than himself.

Some comrades are very worried for they have not been elected representatives to attend this congress and therefore cannot attend, not even as observers. Actually there is nothing for them to worry about; but we should explain things to them. As for me, I did not care much about the first, the third and the fifth congresses as much as the second, the fourth and the sixth.

Even in such cases I could not attend the even-numbered congresses. During the fifth congress, I was elected alternate member of the CCP Central Committee. As I was secretary of the agricultural committee, I presented a resolution concerning the peasants' movement, but that resolution was not approved by the party Central Committee, nor was it adopted by the fifth congress. Now the party is fairer than before, but there are still unjust things.

In other words, as things are not always perfect, a task thus lies before us to advance toward relative perfection and relative truth. However, no one will ever reach absolute perfection and absolute truth. Therefore, we must strive endlessly.

Now another "communist party" has appeared. That is an "emergency committee" organized by a number of renegades gathered by the KMT intelligence organ. They have issued a declaration and their slogan is "Down with Mao Zedong." The enemy will definitely make use of our resolution on party history after it is published. But we will still have to put out this resolution on party history regardless of whether they will use it or not. We should turn a deaf ear to any enemy incitements. It is possible that some people in the party under evil influence may attempt to arouse incitement. We should not be afraid of these instigations. We have a principle in the party and among the revolutionary rank and file, that is, unity, unity on the basis of the principle.

As a whole, the party has made achievements in the past 25 years, achievements of considerable magnitude. We should continue to grasp firmly the weapon of Marxism-Leninism and uphold the spirit of self-criticism. In the meantime the whole party should unite like brothers and sisters, strive for nationwide victory and should never give up until victory is won!

The above is a report delivered at the preparatory meeting for the seventh CCP national congress.

Notes: 1. Liang Qichao mentioned Marx several times in XIN MINZHONG BAO 1902-1904 on which he served as chief editor. In January 1906, Zhu Zhixin published "Short Biographies of German Socialist Revolutionaries" in the second issue of MIN BAO in which he briefly introduced the life of Marx and Engels and the highlights of the Communist Manifesto and mentioned Capital. In the same year, he again published in the fifth issue of MIN BAO an article: "On the Parallel Between Socialist Revolution and Political Revolution" saying that since Mark, (meaning Marx), the theory on socialism has changed and gradually been put into practice and is now known to the world as scientific socialism.

2. The XIN SHIJIE semi-monthly journal published in Shanghai in 1912 carried in serial form Engels' article: "The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science" translated by Shi Renron. The title used in the translated version was "Idealist Socialism and Applied Socialism."

3. Chen Tanqiu was CCP representative in Xinjiang and director of the 8th Route Army's Xinjiang office. Arrested by warlord Sheng Shicai in 1942, he was secretly murdered in September 1943. Because of the lack of communications, it is reported here that he is "now being held by the KMT in a Xinjiang prison."

4. Referring to Dong Biwu who participated in the Chinese delegation as a CCP representative to attend the UN Charter conference in San Francisco of the United States in April 1945.

5. Venerable Lin, meaning Lin Boqu.

6. The 36 big dippers: According to the Taoists, there are 36 big dippers in the big dipper constellation. The "Water Margin" named the first 36 chieftains in Liang Shan Po as the 36 big dippers. The second KMT Central Executive Committee had 36 members.

NANJING PLA CIRCULAR ON CELEBRATING 1 AUG ARMY DAY

OW190601 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The leading organization of the Nanjing PLA units recently issued a circular to all subordinate units urging them to extensively carry out activities supporting the government and cherishing the people concerning the 1 August Army Day under the guiding principle of strengthening army-government and army-people unity. The circular sets forth the following requirements:

1. Extensively carry out propaganda and education on supporting the government and cherishing the people and energetically propagate the advanced deeds in this regard so as to strengthen the concept of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of respecting the government and cherishing the people.
2. Earnestly examine how policies and disciplinary regulations have been implemented and, in a down-to-earth manner, solve the problems that will affect relations between the army and the government, and between the army and the people.
3. Extensively carry out activities of emulating Lei Feng and of performing good services and strive to be glorious pace setters in building a civilization with a socialist spirit. Military units stationed in urban areas must actively take part in the construction of local public projects. Military units stationed in rural areas must energetically assist the local communes and brigades in tackling emergencies and tiding over disasters as well as in rush harvesting and planting. All units must work in close coordination with the local authorities in intensifying education for the young people and actively assist the local authorities in maintaining social order. They must not hesitate to sacrifice all they have for the protection of the people's interests.
4. Extensively carry out various types of get-togethers to promote friendly ties between soldiers and people.

SHANGHAI MAYOR ATTENDS FLOOD CONTROL MEETING

OW182348 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] According to reports from JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO, as news of the severe flooding caused by the torrential rain in Sichuan was reported, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a meeting of leading members of the municipal flood control command on the afternoon of 17 July to analyze the situation for combating the flood and guarding against typhoons. It called for efforts to overcome lethargy and carry out well the work in combating the flood and guarding against typhoons. Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayor Chen Zonglie attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

After an analysis, a department concerned estimated that in about 15 days, the flood waters from the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang will arrive in Wushongkou at a time when the tide will be very high--at the end of July and the beginning of August--thus greatly raising the water level of the Huangpu River and the Suzhou River. If a typhoon hits the city at the same time, this high water could seriously threaten Shanghai.

At the meeting, a municipal flood control command circular on racing against time to do a still better job in preventing flooding and guarding against typhoons was discussed and adopted. The circular pointed out: Efforts must be made to fully mobilize the masses to become mentally prepared in combating natural disasters and carrying out the work in controlling floods and guarding against typhoons. It is essential to overcome lethargy and the attitude of leaving things to chance; work hard to combat flooding and natural disasters; prepare for the worst; strive to do our best; achieve the goal of standing in combat readiness; and strengthen preparedness which will avert peril. It is necessary to strictly carry out an overall checkup and implement measures to strengthen all weak links in combating flooding and resisting typhoons.



All departments and units must carefully check all revetments, ponds, river embankments, drainage channels, high rise buildings, power supply lines, communication circuits and trees along the main thoroughfares in the city. Particular attention must be paid to ensuring safety for warehouses and buildings in low-lying areas or in places near revetments in the city or near ponds in the suburban area.

The circular called for efforts to combat the natural disaster, to protect grain crops, cotton and vegetables, and to win a good harvest. Efforts must be made to strengthen the leadership in combating floods and resisting typhoons. All leading comrades must go to the forefront to clearly understand the situation in time, organize rescue teams and have ample relief supplies on hand. They must work various shifts on a rotation basis and, at the same time, enforce a strict system of personal responsibility.

#### BRIEFS

**ANHUI RAILWAY SECURITY MEETING**--The Anhui Provincial Peoples's Government recently held a telephone meeting on railway security work to hear reports on railway security and work out plans to ensure maximum security on trains and along the railways. Noting that in some sections criminal offenses and speculative activities are on the increase, the meeting called for efforts to guard against the pilferage of equipment and material for railway transport, and to curb speculative and other illegal activities. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 81 OW]

**SHANDONG GRAIN HARVEST**--Jinan, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--Shandong Province harvested nearly 8 million tons of grains this summer, 250,000 tons more than last year, according to provincial authorities. The harvest followed a seven-month dry spell. The province grew 3.5 million hectares of summer grain crops, mainly wheat, this year, 160,000 hectares less than last year. From last autumn to the eve of the harvest, Shandong had no rain saturation. During the wheat jointing stage this spring, average precipitation was 80 percent less than normal. Many rivers and ponds dried up and two-thirds of the wheat fields were affected, they said. All water conservancy works built since 1949 were used, wells and ditches were dug and pumps installed. As a result, irrigated wheat fields were extended to 2.6 million hectares, accounting for 73 percent of the total, and 800,000 hectares were watered three times, the authorities said. The peasants also applied more fertilizer than last year. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 14 Jul 81 OW]

**ZHEJIANG TEA PRODUCTION**--In Zhejiang Province the total output of tea in 1980 reached 1.5 million dan, more than 10 times compared with during the initial period after liberation. Since 1970 Zhejiang has become the No 1 province in tea production, accounting for one-fourth of the national output of tea and one-third of the total volume of export. People in Zhejiang received a total income of 220 million yuan from tea production last year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 3 Jul 81 OW]

**ZHEJIANG SCHOOL GRADUATES**--More than 27,000 students will graduate from the various universities, colleges and secondary professional schools in Zhejiang Province this summer. They will take up various posts following their graduation. Some 6,000 students will graduate from agricultural and vocational schools and engage in industrial and agricultural production work. In addition, more than 112,000 students will graduate from senior middle schools, more than 380,000 from junior middle schools and more than 820,000 from primary schools. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 5 Jul 81 OW]

GUANGDONG HOLDS PARTY MEETING ON SIXTH PLENUM

HK180257 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a Standing Committee meeting from 11 to 16 July to convey and study the spirit of the sixth plenary session. After serious study and discussion, the participants pledged wholehearted support for the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the state and support for the reelection of principal leading members of the Central Committee and election of new ones.

The participants held: The resolution's evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history and of Mao Zedong Thought is truth-seeking and very appropriate. It accords with the views of party and people. The resolution scientifically sums up work in the 32 years since the founding of the state and makes correct conclusions on a whole series of major issues. This is actually a correct summation of the party's historical experiences over 60 years. The resolution concentrates the wisdom of the whole party. It is a brilliant document with a very high standard of Marxism-Leninism. It is bound to become the guide for the thinking and action of the whole party and people of the whole country, and a powerful ideological weapon for stimulating the modernization drive.

The participating comrades held: The reelection of principal leading members of the Central Committee and election of new ones has broken away from the lifelong tenure system that indeed existed in the past. The Central Committee has a strong leadership core composed of comrades in the prime of life and revolutionaries of the older generation. This core is certain to be able to lead the whole party and the people of the whole country to advance to new and still greater victories.

The comrades pledged: We must unite still more closely around the Central Committee. Under the strong leadership of the Central Committee, we must confidently endeavor to accomplish the four modernizations in China.

After listening to a speech by Comrade Ren Zhongyi conveying the spirit of the sixth plenary session, the meeting further looked into and made arrangements for studying the resolution. The meeting demanded that party committees at all levels regard this study as one of the central tasks for the second half of this year. The meeting stressed that leading cadres must take the lead in study. They must seize the excellent opportunity of the publication of the resolution to unify the thinking of party members and people throughout the province on certain major issues. It is necessary to affirm the position in history of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. We must oppose erroneous attitudes of negating Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history and Mao Zedong Thought, and also oppose the viewpoint of the "two whatevers." We must affirm the tremendous achievements scored in the 32 years since the founding of the state, and also perceive the problems and mistakes, and the serious consequences caused by the Great Cultural Revolution. In this way the thinking of the whole party will be united with the resolution and with the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and various apprehensions regarding the party's current principles and policies will be eliminated. When discussing problems of history in connection with reality, it is necessary to implement the principle of going into matters in general terms rather than in meticulous detail, and avoid getting entangled in old scores and seeking people at all levels on whom to pin responsibility. We must stress mutual forgiveness between comrades and advocate looking at problems in a considerate way and in historical context and unite to look ahead.

Where should efforts be directed after thinking is unified? The meeting held: We must direct our efforts toward unity and production, vigorously promote economic construction, and do more good things for the people. We must further exercise the special policies and flexible measures given our province by the central authorities, carry out the policy of opening up to the world, relaxing things internally, and handing down powers to the lower levels, make full use of foreign investment and exchange, encourage investment and exports, and run the special zones well. We must carry out our economic dealings with the outside world in a still more lively way. Taking the resolution as the motive force, we must do still better in promoting production and all work in Guangdong.

HENAN RIBAO COMMENTS ON AUTUMN HARVEST PROSPECTS

HK171506 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts of HENAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Advance on the Crest of a Victory and Strive To Reap a Bumper Autumn Harvest"—date not given]

[Excerpts] Representatives of many counties and communes in our province are now taking part in a conference to promote a summer harvest in order to sum up experiences in striving to reap a bumper harvest of wheat and rape in this year of serious drought and to commend the advanced units and exemplary figures emerging in the struggle against natural disasters. The conference especially encouraged the fighting spirit of the cadres and commune members and enhanced their confidence and ability to combat natural disasters and reap a bumper harvest so that they will advance on the crest of a victory, tend the autumn fields well and strive to reap an all-round bumper autumn harvest.

In autumn production, particularly in July, August and September, natural disasters are frequent. Some 20 million mu of arable land throughout the province might be affected. If serious drought and floods should occur, the affected area might be even larger. All places must establish the idea of combating natural disasters and striving to reap a bumper harvest and make good preparations against drought and floods. We must make full use of our previous experience and lessons in the struggle against natural disasters. We must be prepared for the worst and work hard to get the best results. Thus, we can then win a victory and reduce our losses to a minimum.

The key to reaping a bumper autumn harvest lies in mobilizing the enthusiasm of the peasants. This requires us to seriously implement the party's relevant rural economic policies. We must first perfect and improve the production responsibility systems. Rural areas in our province have been implementing the production responsibility systems for only 2 years or so. The responsibility systems, whatever they may be, need to be further perfected, improved and stabilized. To strive to reap a bumper autumn harvest, we must also pay attention to strengthening the leadership of the party and the government over agricultural production and strengthening the political and ideological work on the agricultural fronts. We must grasp autumn production very firmly until all autumn crops are reaped.

All places must seriously publicize and implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee and penetratingly mobilize the masses to urgently go into action and to strengthen the management of the autumn fields so as to strive to reap an all-round bumper autumn harvest and to fulfill the quota for agricultural production for the whole year. We must make new contributions toward the four modernizations.

CHEN PIXIAN CHAIRS HUBEI ANTIFLOOD MEETING

OW172210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--As soon as the news arrived about the appearance of a huge flood crest in the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang, Hubei Province took measures to strengthen work against floods and protect embankments along the river, particularly the Jingjiang embankment, so as to ensure maximum safety during the high water season.

On the evening of 14 July Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, presided over an emergency antiflood meeting. At the meeting it was decided to establish the "Jingjiang frontline antiflood command" headed by Vice Governor Shi Chuan of Hubei. Responsible comrades of the provincial military district, the Jingzhou Prefectural CCP Committee and the Shashi Municipal CCP Committee participated in the work of the command. Shi Chuan arrived in Shashi on 15 July. On the same evening he convened a meeting of the frontline command to study measures to protect the Jiangjiang embankment and other embankments along the Chang Jiang against the flood.



According to a dispatch from the frontline command, various localities have taken rapid action in the past few days. For example, 34 kilometers of embankments along the Jiangnan Hudu River, the Dianguan River and other rivers are not high enough to hold back the flood crest. These embankments need to be further heightened. At present some 60,000 people have been mobilized to work on the embankments.

Some 200,000 people have been mobilized in Jiangzhou Prefecture to work on various embankments and to participate in various activities to combat the flood and cope with the emergency. In addition, a division of PLA units stationed in the area has arrived in the vicinity of Shashi and Jiangling to join the people in combating the high water.

#### HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN PHONES SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG

HK190202 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Hubei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chen Pixian made a telephone call on 18 July, asking Comrades Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong and the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and people's government to convey the earnest concern of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and people's government for the people in the Sichuan disaster areas. He also hoped that they would provide him with a detailed report of the losses caused and let him know what help they needed.

#### HAINAN CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS INTERNAL ORDER MEETING

HK180413 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Summary] The Hainan regional party committee held a conference on the morning of 14 July to tidy up internal order in its subordinate organs. The conference analyzed the current situation of internal public order and put forward methods and measures to further tidy it up.

Those attending included leading comrades of all departments, committees, offices and bureaus in the region and cadres of the political work departments and security departments of the subordinate organs of the regional party committee, totalling some 100 people altogether. Regional party committee Deputy Secretary Liang Cheng gave a mobilization report at the conference.

The conference demanded: "The leading comrades of all organs and units must both work well and also mobilize the masses to formulate measures to tidy up internal order. Public security, political and legal departments must step up the solving of cases and strike blows at the criminals' sabotage activities at all times. They must severely and quickly punish criminals who commit murder, arson, robbery and rape and seriously jeopardize social order. They should not be softhearted toward these criminals. All units must organize forces to seriously ferret out criminal cases and strengthen education in the legal system for the cadres, staff, workers and their dependents and children. In coordination with one another, the security and propaganda departments of all units must make use of all methods to vigorously publicize the laws and the regulations on public security."

The conference also demanded that all units conduct education for the staff and workers in the four basic principles, and in morality, organization and discipline. They must carry out activities of learning from Lei Feng and of promoting five stresses and four beauties. The conference emphatically pointed out that all units must formulate feasible security responsibility systems and commend and reward advanced collectives and individuals who are devoted to their duty, adhere to the systems and render meritorious service in defending state property. According to the seriousness of their cases, all units must severely punish people, including leading cadres, who neglect their duty, shirk responsibility and cause serious losses to state property.

FURTHER ON SEVERE FLOODING, DEATHS IN SICHUAN

Official Sets Toll Over 3,000

BK181242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (AFP)--Authorities in southwestern China's Sichuan Province, scene of catastrophic floods that have claimed thousands of lives and inundated nearly 100,000 acres of rich farmland, have called for massive government aid to restart economic production. In a telephone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today, a Sichuan official said from Chengdu, capital of China's most populous province, that floods from swollen waters of the Yangtze River and its tributaries had provisionally left between 3,000 and 4,000 people dead. The official added that Sichuan authorities had sent a report to Beijing requesting financial and material aid to revive the province's battered economy, including supply of oil and other fuel products. He noted that relief aid such as food and clothes could be provided locally.

Reports from Chengdu also indicated that swollen waters of the 5,500-km (3,300 miles)-long Yangtze--China's longest river--had also left 40,000 to 50,000 people injured and more than 500,000 others homeless. Most of the victims were said to have been elderly peasants who had refused to heed evacuation measures taken even before the torrential rains of the past few days which touched off the flooding.

Flood waters are now said to be receding in Sichuan--population 100 million people--and road and rail links have now reportedly been restored there. But the Chengdu official said surging waters from the Yangtze were now threatening the neighboring central province of Hubei. He indicated that by early this afternoon flood waters had virtually reached the border between the two provinces, surging ahead at more than 70 kms (42 miles) an hour.

Meanwhile an official from Wuhan, capital of Hubei, told AFP by telephone that 180,000 people had been drafted to consolidate dikes and undertake other antiflood operations in Hebei's Jingzhou area, where the Gezhouba Dam, China's biggest hydro-engineering project, is now being built. He said the floods might reach this part of the province this evening.

## CCPCC Sends Message

OW181648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 July XINHUA--The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council today sent a message of solicitude to cadres, masses and People's Liberation Army commanders and soldiers in the flood-stricken areas of Sichuan Province. Sichuan has been struck by the worst flooding and highest water levels in decades, threatening homes, farms and industrial enterprises.

The message says: "There were heavy downpours in Sichuan between July 9 and 14 this year. Torrents of water rushed down the mountains and formed the highest flood peak known since 1949 in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and its tributaries, the Min, the Tuo and the Jialing Rivers. A number of places have been seriously hit by the floods, and heavy losses have been caused to the property of the state and the people. The party Central Committee and the State Council are very much concerned about the situation and thereby express their sincere sympathy and solicitude to the masses there. "When the flooding occurred, leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government and People's Liberation Army units went to work in the stricken areas to give on-the-spot guidance. The local cadres, people and PLA men risked their lives to rescue the victims and save their property. While getting large numbers of flood victims out of danger, the flood fighters also tried in every way to provide for their livelihood and helped them restore production, thus greatly reducing the losses caused by the floods.

"All this shows the close relations between leaders and masses and fully demonstrates the Chinese people's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor hardships and fighting tenaciously," the message says.

"The party Central Committee and the State Council hope the cadres, Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members and all other people, under the guidance of the spirit of the sixth plenum of the 11th Central Committee and the leadership of the local party committees and people's governments, will carry forward their revolutionary courage, continue their efforts and unite in fighting so as to resume production, rebuild their homes and win the fight against the floods as soon as possible," the message says.

#### Rumor Blames Gezhouba Dam

HK180157 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] One of the highest flood crests ever recorded has occurred on the Chang Jiang and Jialing Rivers. Some people have spread a rumor that this has been caused by the building of the Gezhouba Dam, because the flood waters on the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang are thus blocked. A SICHUAN RIBAO reporter visited the Chongqing municipal antiflood office to ask about this.

A responsible person of the office told the reporter: There is no basis whatever for blaming the Gezhouba Dam for this huge flood crest. The Gezhouba Dam is a pivotal water conservancy project. The dam can handle a flood flow of 90,000 cubic meters per second. And the maximum flow at Chongqing on this occasion was only 85,000 cubic meters per second. There is therefore margin for the Gezhouba Dam. The particularly great flood crest on this occasion was caused by torrential rains falling in 81 counties and municipalities in northwest and western Sichuan from 12 to 14 July. Rainfall ranged between 400 and 700 mm, causing great floods on the Tuo, Mon, Fu and Jialing Rivers [words indistinct].

#### PLA Personnel Help

HK180209 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Summary] In recent days PLA units stationed in Sichuan Province have despatched thousands of personnel to take part in fighting the serious floods. According to initial statistics, they have rescued 3,262 people trapped by floods, transported 240,000 jin of grain and saved 3,200 tons of various materials. In view of the meteorological forecast for this year, the units had already set up organizational command organs for such work.

Air force units in the province have flown 36 reconnaissance and air-drop missions. They have thus provided the leading organs with accurate information on the state of the disaster and have also air-dropped 16,000 kilograms of materials of the people.

The Chengdu PLA units have also despatched personnel to repair communications links and bridges. Personnel have braved the swirling flood waters to rescue trapped people. Over 40 units at and above regimental level have themselves been hit by the floods, but their first consideration was to save state property and the lives of the masses.

#### Nanchong Fights Floods

HK180222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Summary] Responsible comrades of the prefecture and counties in Nanchong Prefecture, together with leaders of various departments, have vigorously led the masses to fight the flood and carry out relief work. Torrential rains fell in northern Sichuan from 12 to 14 July, causing a huge flood crest on the Jialing River which flows through eight counties and municipalities in the prefecture.



Most of the county towns and villages along the river were inundated. Over 70,000 people were trapped by the floods.

When the flood crest arrived, prefectural CCP Committee First Secretary (Liu Chunfu) went in a rubber dinghy to the antiflood command and also visited many places to direct relief work. All except one of the dwellings of the five secretaries and six Standing Committee members of the prefectural CCP Committee were inundated, but their first consideration was for the lives and property of the people, and not one of them rescued his own things.

"According to statistics, all the 70,000 people who were trapped have now been evacuated to safety, except for many who have disappeared."

#### Prefectures Battle Floods

HK190206 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Summary] Miayang Prefecture has gone all-out to fight floods and carry out rescue work. The prefectural authorities have sent 14 work groups out to find out the extent of the disaster and organize the masses to promote self-salvation through production.

Serious flooding occurred in Jianyang, Ziyang, Zizhong and Neijiang Counties and Neijiang Municipality in Neijiang Prefecture from 10 to 14 July. The prefectural CCP Committee promptly sent five comfort groups to visit the stricken masses. PLA units in Neijiang have mobilized 1,500 personnel to help various units save materials hit by the floods. At present the cadres and masses are resolved to revive production and rebuild their homes after the waters recede.

Torrential rains fell throughout Wenjiang Prefecture from 12 to 13 July. Rivers rose rapidly, large areas of farmland were inundated, and houses collapsed. Leaders in the prefecture went to the frontline to organize struggle against the disaster.

Rongchang, Tongnan and Hechuan Counties in Yongchuan Prefecture were hit by serious floods after torrential rainstorms on 12 and 13 July. A number of districts and communes elsewhere in the prefecture were also menaced by the floods. The prefecture immediately organized two antiflood offices to direct disaster relief work. At present life in Rongchang County has returned to normal, while Hechuan County is working to revive production and rebuild people's homes.

#### Prefectures Take Precautions

HK190205 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Summary] The huge flood crest on the Chang Jiang reached Fuling at 1400 on 17 July. Before its arrival, local leaders held meetings and set up an antiflood leadership group to make preparations against the flood. After receiving a telephone notification from a responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee on 15 July, the prefectural and county leaders organized emergency transport and formed a mighty flood-fighting force. Large quantities of materials were evacuated to safety. Several thousand people living in low-lying areas along the Chang Jiang and Wu Rivers were also evacuated. As a result of the disaster caused by the flood was reduced.

The flood crest swept on and reached Wanxian Municipality at noon on 18 July. Here too the local leaders had taken emergency precautions. As a result, there are no reports of death or injury, and large quantities of materials have been evacuated to safety. The Wanxian military subdistrict organized an antiflood shock force of 120 commanders and fighters to move materials to safety.

## Comfort Groups Tour Areas

HK190201 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Summary] The eight comfort groups sent to Mianyang, Nanchong, Yougchuan, Wenjiang, Leshan, Chengdu, Neijiang and Chongqing by the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and people's government have been visiting the frontline of the disaster areas in recent days to find out the extent of the disaster and comfort the masses. They have also discussed relief measures with local officials and people.

On its way to Mianyang, the comfort group led by provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee member Zhang Lixing comforted the stricken masses in Deyang and Dongjiang Counties. Wu Xihai, leader of the Chongqing comfort group, helped to direct evacuation of people and materials before the flood crest reached the city. Yang Zhong, leader of Chengdu comfort group, went to comfort the masses in Jintang and Shuangliu Counties. He also discussed and mapped out measures for self-salvation through production. The Nanchong comfort group discovered serious problems in coal and vegetable supplies. The group reported the situation to the provincial authorities and suggested ways of solving the problems. The provincial departments concerned are now taking action.

## Unselfish Help From PLA

OW190037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 18 Jul (XINHUA)—According to the report filed by XINHUA correspondent Nie Nianxin, various PLA units stationed in Sichuan have mobilized nearly 10,000 commanders and fighters in the past several days to courageously participate in the activities in various localities throughout Sichuan to combat flood waters and carry out rescue and relief work. On the basis of preliminary statistics, over 3,200 people threatened by the flood waters have been rescued and 240,000 jin of grain and more than 3,250 dun of various supplies have been rushed to places where they are badly needed as of this date.

According to the hydrographical and meteorological forecasts made by the departments concerned in Sichuan Province, the PLA units stationed in Sichuan have set up a leading organ to combat flood waters and carry out rescue and relief work and have ensured that PLA units pay close attention to the flood situation and take immediate actions whenever an emergency situation arises. After torrential rains created a disastrous situation, leading cadres at all levels in various PLA units have been fighting in the forefront to combat flood waters and carry out rescue to relief work. Personally led by Commander Qi Changxin, a certain air force units has flown 36 sorties at low altitude and made timely reports to the leading organ about the flood situation in various localities, and has accurately air-dropped nearly 10,000 kg of relief supplies and food to the masses surrounded by the flood waters. The Chengdu general lumber mill left 30,000 cubic meters of lumber along a river. If the lumber had been swept away by the flood waters, it would have seriously hampered the safety of the bridges in the lower reaches of the river. Braving the heavy rain, Zhao Wenjin, commander of the Sichuan Military District, led cadres to inspect the area of the crisis. He personally directed soldiers of the third and fifth companies of a certain PLA regiment to work day and night to repair revetments. After racing against time, over a period of three days the cadres and fighters have succeeded in eliminating the hidden danger.

In the course of combating the flood and carrying out rescue and relief work, many of the PLA units stationed in Sichuan have themselves also suffered from the high waters. However, keeping the overall situation in mind, the PLA units suffering from the flood have faced the danger fearlessly and always given top priority to the task of saving state property and the lives of the people. The armed forces departments in more than 10 counties including Jintang, Zizhong, Suining, Hechuan and Nanchong have also seriously suffered from the flood.

However, many comrades have refused to enter their own houses even if they pass by their houses several times. For days and nights, they have organized the masses to help themselves and rescue each other. They have also led militiamen in protecting major installations and maintaining social order.

Eleven buses from Chongqing and Chengdu headed for Nanchong were stopped by the flood. The commanders and fighters rescued the 410 passengers and sent them to a safe zone. Although they were hungry themselves, they first of all helped the passengers solve problems of food and lodging.

#### PLA Steps Up Efforts

HK190204 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Summary] In recent days the PLA units in Sichuan have mobilized thousands of personnel and numerous boats and motor vehicles to help fight floods in the disaster areas. PLA hospitals have also despatched several scores of medical teams to treat the masses. In view of the fact that large areas of the province have been hit by this serious disaster, many houses have been destroyed and large quantities of materials and grain have been inundated, the Chengdu PLA units have decided to make 7 million jin of grain and various other relief materials available to support the people in the disaster areas. They have also decided to send a further seven medical teams to areas where the disaster is most serious.

#### Floods Receding, Rescues Cited

OW190838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Chengdu, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--Most people stranded by the floods in Sichuan Province have been rescued and moved to higher ground and the flood waters have begun to recede, according to provincial authorities. There is still no estimate of number of people drowned and rendered homeless. A major rescue effort has been mounted with more than ten thousand People's Liberation Army personnel taking part. Incomplete statistics show that more than 3,200 stranded people have been rescued as well as large quantities of food grain and other materials. Air force planes are flying in food and medicine and making low-level observation flights to advise rescue workers. Twenty-three medical teams organized by the provincial health department are en route to the worst affected areas, including Jintang, Fushun, Neijiang and Zizhong.

In the flood-washed cities and villages of central Sichuan, houses have collapsed, the crops are submerged, rail and road links have been cut, and water irrigation projects, including the 2,000-year-old Dujiang Yan, have been damaged. There are shortages of food, clothing, shelter and medical care. People are in urgent need of relief and temporary living facilities.

Eight groups of provincial party and government leaders have successfully reached the most severely affected areas to assist the flood victims. An emergency telephone conference was called on the night of July 16 by Sichuan party and government leaders to mobilize rescue workers and flood control personnel.

Commune officials and peasants in Wenjiang, Yaan, Chengdu, Mianyang, Leshan, Yongchuan, Neijiang and Nanchong Counties are making arrangements for temporary living quarters and have already begun crop rescue and replanting of sweet potatoes and other vegetables.



## Gezhouba Dam Preparations

OW181427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Preparations are being made at the construction site of the Gezhouba Dam project on the main course of China's Yangtze River to cope with the heaviest torrent recorded in decades in the upper reaches of the river. The bore, now moving downstream, is expected to reach the site of China's biggest water control project in a dozen hours. The spillway and the silt scouring sluice of the Gezhouba project have been opened to discharge flood water. The volume of water discharged at 2 o'clock this afternoon reached 68,400 cubic meters per second, exceeding the peak record of 66,800 cubic meters per second registered in 1954, a year of unusually heavy flow.

The central flood-prevention headquarters in Beijing predicts that the flood peak from the upper Yangtze would reach Gezhouba in the morning of July 19 and the flow would then increase to around 70,000 cubic meters per second. The combined capacity of the 27-bay spillway and the silt scouring sluice is 86,000 cubic meters per second.

The flood peak was formed by heavy rains in the basins of the Minjiang, Tuojiang, Peijiang and Jialing Rivers, tributaries of the upper Yangtze, between July 9 and 14. More than 300 hydrological stations on the Yangtze and its tributaries are sending in reports every day on local water levels, water flow and rainfall to the central flood-prevention headquarters in Beijing. Based on the reports, the headquarters is directing control of the Yangtze flood.

An office headed by Chen Gengyi, vice-minister of water conservancy, has been set up at the construction site to unify the flood-prevention work of the water control, navigation and power generation departments.

So far, two shiplocks have been put into operation at Gezhouba and the first power generation unit, scheduled to go into operation soon, is now being tested.

Little rain has fallen in Sichuan Province in the past four days. The water level in most parts of the upper Yangtze is now falling, but it is rising in the middle reaches.

## Gezhouba Dam Withstands Crest

OW190852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--China's largest hydro project on the Yangtze River stood up to the test of the biggest flood peak in decades this morning. The flood peak passed through the 27-gate spillway and the silt scouring sluice of the Gezhouba Dam in the small hours this morning, with the peak flow reaching 72,000 cubic meters per second. This is greater than the heavy flow of 66,800 cubic meters per second registered in 1954 and roughly the same as that of 1896.

After pouring through the gates, the torrent splashed up water six meters high, yet the Gezhouba Dam has stood rock firm, according to observation made at key points inside and outside the dam. The spillway, powerhouse, shiplocks and sand scouring sluice have all been safe. The central flood-prevention headquarters in Beijing sent a message of greetings to the Gezhouba builders at 11 o'clock this morning, congratulating them on the success achieved.

The flow of the Yangtze at Gezhouba decreased to 69,000 cubic meters per second at two o'clock this afternoon. The flood peak is now moving downstream, toward the Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River, a zigzag danger area with fertile rice and cotton fields of the central Hubei plain. Nearly 200,000 armymen and people have been mobilized to guard the dikes along this 182-kilometer-long danger section, only about 15 kilometers downstream from Gezhouba.

The Gezhouba project, China's biggest hydroelectric power and river navigation project, is still under construction. The eastern section of the concrete dam has been largely completed. The building site of the western section of the dam is protected by temporary earth cofferdams reinforced by steel piles and concrete. The cofferdams have been raised to 66 meters above sea level, 4.3 meters higher than the highest watermark recorded this morning.

The two new shiplocks, now temporarily closed, will be opened as soon as the flow returns to normal.

#### Damaged Railroads Restored

OW191220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Chengdu, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--Chengdu's rail links with Chongqing in the east and Baoji, Shaanxi, to the north, which were damaged by recent floods and landslides, have been restored, according to the Chengdu railway administration. On the evening of July 17, two passenger trains left Chengdu, one heading for Chongqing, the other for Shanghai via Baoji, and both safely passed through areas of landslides in the small hours of yesterday.

Torrential rains from July 12 to 14 caused landslides in more than thirty places along the railway lines. In some sections, more than 10,000 cubic meters of earth have been removed.

Chengdu's rail link with Kunming, Yunnan, to the south, which has been broken off in the past week, is still under rush-repair. The traffic of the railway line is expected to be restored in the next few days.

#### Flood Work Continues

HK200421 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Summary] The Daxian Prefectural CCP Committee has organized and led the cadres and masses to fight floods and carry out rescue work. The prefecture has also provided relief materials for other areas. Analyzing the situation, the prefectural leadership held: "Although our prefecture has suffered disaster, we have got off lightly compared with seriously flood-stricken areas throughout the province. Although we have difficulties, so does the state. The difficulties of the whole province are greater than ours. We must bear the overall situation in mind, work in self-reliance to carry out self-salvation through production, and take practical action to share the burdens and difficulties with the state and the whole province."

When Nanchong Prefecture sent in a request for potato seed, the Daxian Prefectural CCP Committee immediately held an urgent conference and made arrangements for meeting the request.

Neijiang Municipality was flooded recently. Farmland along the river was inundated and houses destroyed. There were losses in life and property. The municipal leaders have stood in the frontline of disaster relief work and worked hard to restore production and rebuild homes. The floods started to recede on 15 July. Life has rapidly returned to normal.

The country seat of Hechuan County was flooded for 3 days and nights. Soldiers and people there have worked together to fight the floods and ensure the safety of life and property.

BEIJING VICE MAYOR SEES PUBLIC SECURITY IMPROVING

OW180913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--The Beijing Intermediate People's Court today announced death sentences on six criminals who committed rape, robbery and murder, at a mass meeting of 18,000 people. Representatives from all the 19 districts and counties of the city attended. Five of the six convicts were brought to the execution ground immediately after the meeting, and the sixth has a two-year reprieve.

The six convicts were defended by lawyers and others in the process of trial. After being sentenced to death by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court, they all lodged appeals to the Beijing Higher People's Court. Five appeals were overruled. In the sixth case, Ma Kelin was granted a two years' reprieve by the Higher People's Court because he had confessed and exposed his accomplices.

Speaking at today's meeting, Beijing's Vice-Mayor Ye Zilong said, "The city's public security has improved. In June, the number of criminal cases in Beijing was 13.2 percent less than that in May. On Wangfujing Street, the main shopping center of the city, the number of pickpocket cases in June was 70 percent less than in May. He said: "Social security and harmony is what the people of Beijing want while working for China's modernization program. We will not allow lawbreakers to jeopardize the safety and property of the people."

SHANXI RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CRIMINAL POLICY

HK180318 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Deal Heavy and Rapid Blows at Criminals Who Commit Serious Offenses"]

[Text] At a 100,000-strong rally held in Taiyuan yesterday, the Taiyuan Municipal Intermediate People's Court announced verdicts on 11 criminals who had committed serious offenses. Since the end of June, similar meetings have been held in some prefectures and other municipalities in the province. The urban and rural areas throughout the province have begun to build momentum for intensively hitting at criminals who commit serious offenses. Laws and decrees are publicized, crime is deterred, healthy tendencies are promoted, the morale of the masses is enhanced, and the immense power of the people's democratic dictatorship is demonstrated. This is indeed a favorable situation!

In the 2 months since the provincial conference on public law and order was held in early May this year, the party committees at all levels have realistically strengthened unified leadership, all forces in society have been mobilized more and more extensively, and the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts have intensively and resolutely dealt heavy and rapid blows at crimes, cracked a large number of serious cases of criminal offenses and punished a number of criminals who committed serious offenses. As a result, there has been a sharp decline in the number of criminal cases, especially serious ones, in some localities. However, we should not be blindly optimistic. We must clearly see that the factors for violating public law and order still exist and, in particular, in some localities, the situation of "good people fear bad people" bad people do not fear good people" has not been completely changed because some comrades have not vigorously carried out the policy of dealing heavy and rapid blows at serious crimes according to law, and a small number of criminals are swollen with reactionary arrogance. For this reason, we must fully understand that restoring order in society is a permanent, arduous and urgent task. We must continue our triumphant advance and correctly use law as a weapon to resolutely deflate the reactionary arrogance of criminals and fundamentally improve public order in society.



The policy of dealing heavy and rapid blows at criminals is needed to restore public order at present. It is also entirely compatible with the socialist legal system of our country. According to our country's criminal law, the seriousness of damage done to society by a crime is taken as the basis for meting out punishment. This means that in meting out punishment, the current situation should be taken into consideration. In the criminal law, a wide margin is left for meting out punishments for crimes of different kinds. This is because crimes of different kinds differ from one another in the facts, nature, circumstances of the offense, and the degree of damage done to society. This is also aimed at suiting the law to the objective situation. At the same time, by dealing heavy and rapid blows at the handful of criminals who do serious damage to society, we mean to educate and reform criminals who have committed ordinary offenses and to warn those who are on the brink of committing a crime, so that they may stop their crime at the last moment and turn over a new leaf. This will prevent and minimize the occurrence of crimes.

To carry out the policy of dealing heavy and rapid blows at criminals, we must act in strict accordance with the law. First, we must clearly understand that the focus of this policy at present is to deal heavy and rapid blows at those who have committed murder, arson, robbery, rape, bombings and other serious crimes against society, and not to inflict severe punishment on all criminals. We must avoid regarding ordinary crimes as serious and bringing up concluded cases for retrial and handling them as serious ones. Moreover, we must prevent deliberate distortion of the nature of a crime, and arbitrary sentencing.

Second, while persisting in imposing heavy punishments on criminals according to law, we must pay attention to passing light punishments according to law. We should firmly hit at criminals while taking measures to divide and demoralize them. Imposing heavy punishments according to law means that when considering a case and meting out punishment, we must follow the relevant provisions of the criminal law and mete out heavy punishment within the limitations specified by the criminal law. The passing of verdicts on the gang of seven robbers, including Zhao Shantian, by the Taiyuan Municipal Intermediate People's Court has reflected fairly well the policy of imposing heavy punishments according to law. Our country's criminal law has specified the conditions under which a criminal "may" and "should" be given a light punishment or exempted from punishment. A criminal who "should" be given a light punishment should not be given a heavy one. By handling criminals differently according to the seriousness of their crimes and by supplementing leniency with strictness, we can create favorable conditions for dividing and demoralizing the criminals, supporting and educating the majority of them and isolating and hitting at the handful of diehards.

Moreover, while persisting in dealing rapid blows at criminals, we must avoid the method of handling a case in an oversimplified way and passing a verdict hastily. Dealing rapid blows at criminals means that we must find out the facts about the crimes, ensure the quality of the work of handling a case and punish the criminals as quickly as possible according to the procedures and time specified by the law on criminal procedure. To achieve this end, the public security organs, the procuratorial organs and the people's courts should, under the unified leadership of party committees, closely cooperate with and supplement each other and create conditions for quickly cracking criminal cases, prosecuting the criminals and passing sentence on them.

To carry out the policy of dealing heavy and rapid blows at the criminals, we must further arouse and rely on the masses. Less than an hour after committing murder, Yin Dongxuan was arrested with the help of the masses. With the active assistance of the masses and the public security organs of other provinces and municipalities, a few members of Zhao Shantian's robbery gang were arrested on the spot and the others were caught in 3 days, and all of them were punished according to law very soon afterward.

Facts show that as long as the people's courts and the public security organs give the masses firm backing and encourage and protect their enthusiasm in fighting crime, the masses will have the courage to come forward to actively support and help the organs of dictatorship in exercising their powers. Once the masses are roused to action, all crimes will be quickly exposed and criminals will have no place to hide.

TIANJIN OPEN TRIAL NOTES RISING CRIME RATE

SK180932 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court held an open trial on the morning of 16 July at the municipal gymnasium. (Liu Shiqing) and nine other murderers, rapists, robbers and active criminals who seriously undermined social order were tried in a strict and timely manner according to law. The court pronounced them all guilty and meted out punishment accordingly.

Among the convicted, four were sentenced to death, executed immediately and deprived of political rights forever. They were (Liu Shiqing), who had escaped from a reform through labor and education camp and committed murder; (Shao Yueshan), who stole guns and committed murder; (Guo Ganfu), who committed murder and destroyed the body; and (Qian Xu), another murderer.

Following the announcement, Tianjin Mayor Hu Qili delivered an important speech. On behalf of the municipal CCP Committee, the People's Congress Standing Committee and the people's government, he expressed support for the court's judgment. He noted: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, social order has improved as a result of consolidation, but not substantially. Since the beginning of this year, Tianjin's crime rate has been climbing. The masses are very indignant over this fact. They strongly demand that bad persons be severely punished and social order strengthened. In this situation we must unswervingly support and safeguard the people's interests.

Attending the trial were leading comrades of the municipal CCP Committee; the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee including Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili, Xing Yanzi, Wu Zhen, Cao Zhongnan, Zhang Fuheng, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Zhao Jun, Huang Difei and Jin Xianzhai. Also attending were responsible comrades of departments, committees and offices under the municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government, the municipal trade union and the municipal women's federation; comrades of public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts; and responsible persons of countries, districts, bureaus, companies and plants. The participants at the trial and the masses listening or watching outside the gymnasium numbered about 100,000 persons.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING FURTHER DISCUSSES PLENUM

SK171150 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Summary] "The Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of responsible party cadres this morning to hear a report on the sixth plenum's guidelines given by Comrade Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee. Attending the meeting were over 800 persons including all comrades present at the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CCP Committee, personnel of various departments of the provincial CCP Committee, members of party groups and party committees of various units, advisers of various departments and offices, retired party cadres of departments and offices, Standing Committee members of the Xining Municipal CCP Committee, party-member vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, party-member deputy mayors, party-member vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee, PLA units and students of the provincial CCP Committee's party school."

The meeting was held at the provincial people's government auditorium. Zhang Guoshen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Liang Buting relayed the guidelines of the sixth plenum. He said: "The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is another meeting of historical importance in our party life. The resolution adopted at the plenum On Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China appraises in a truth-seeking way our great leader and teacher Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position in the Chinese revolution, gives a full explanation of the great importance of using Mao Zedong Thought as our party's guiding ideology and sums up the major historical changes since the PRC's founding, especially the Great Cultural Revolution. This plenum reelected and elected additional principal members of the central authorities. This plenum will play an important role in strengthening the centralized leadership and unity on the basis of Marxism and in guaranteeing implementation of the party's correct line, principles and policies defined since the third plenum of the party Central Committee. This plenum will go down in the history of our party as fulfilling the historical mission of transforming chaos into order in the party's guiding ideology."

"Comrade Liang Buting said: The resolution and the communique had been promulgated. These are the principal documents for us to study the guidelines of the plenum. Comrade Liang Buting then summarized the results of the sixth plenum and its important meaning. He said: The sixth plenum sums up past experiences and encourages us to advance in unity. It was a meeting that seeks truth from facts, integrates theory with practice, brings democracy into full play and strengthens unified leadership. It was a very successful meeting. In the process of summing up historical experiences and discussing changes of central personnel, this plenum adopted a scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and implemented the spirit of criticism and self-criticism."

Comrade Liang Buting gave a brief account of the resolution adopted at the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. He said that the resolution is well written because it had been sincerely discussed and revised by the plenum. It has fully affirmed the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and the core and leading role played by the party in the Chinese revolution and construction. "He continued: To study the resolution and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the celebration rally marking the party's 60th founding anniversary is one of the central tasks of all party organs in the later half of this year. Party committees at all levels must pay great attention to this task and fully understand the importance of studying them well."



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